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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,102—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
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B.I.ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Moule ....2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ...9th ,,
B.I. BRITANIA	5525	J. L. Parfitt .....16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel .....23rd ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ..30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	5000	H. F. Briscoe ..... 13th ,,
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 20th ,,
I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes..... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th ,,
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 18th ,,
B.I.CALEDONIA	755	W.B.Andrews .... 25th ,,

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz,	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 16th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about 16th Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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IT MAY always be relied upon as fresh and active, and is quite unlike any of the imported American or English remedies.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

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HOCKS—STILL	CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Re. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body ..... per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
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JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks ..... ,,	58 0	30 0	65 8	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour ... ,,	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural ..... ,,	37 0	...	41 4	...
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NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet ..... ,,	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.								
SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet ..... per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	32	4

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FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour ..... per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	27	12
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SAUTERNES, delicate flavour ..... per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	0
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TWO VITAL FEATURES :—
EFFICIENCY AND SIMPLICITY.
Cheap, Good and very Easily Cleaned and Charged.
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THERE ISN'T ANY REMEDY FOR A COUGH which can be compared for PROMPTNESS OF ACTION THOROUGH EFFICIENCY OF RESULTS WITH KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

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STILLS THE COUGH
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RELIEVES ALL HUSKINESS AND THROAT IRRITATION
REMOVES THE DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING
And ensures the sufferer refreshing and undisturbed sleep.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 14th September, 1897.

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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
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PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

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FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
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Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
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USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

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Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... " 74
This Wine is supplied to
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CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
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Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE —
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free.....	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free.....	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C, P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, Books, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, also Law Books, Engineering Books, Boxes of Price's Candles, Tin Toys, Cutlery, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th Sept., 1897, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, foreign used stamps, photo glass plates, music, cigarettes, pattycoats, cloths, samples, &c.

Also under Instructions, a lot of Law Books, &c.

Also a lot of Sanitary and Engineering Books belonging to the Hon'ble T. D. Little:—

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting 2 waterproof coats, seals, and empty tin-boxes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 roan waler, about 16 hands 6 years, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong-built high wheel dog cart.
1 chestnut C, B. pony, 13-3, about 7 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, carries a lady.
2 gentlemen saddles with bridles complete and a set of brass-mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES CHUDDERS,

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of Khimjee Naronjee & Co. the following:—

G-12—7 bales each 320 pieces 40 in. 5 yds chudder No. 260.
97-113—1-13 33 bales each 300 pieces 40 in. 5 yds chudder. No. 270.
32-45—14 bales each 290 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 250.
6-638—23 bales each 260 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 290.
28—7 bales each 200 pieces 45 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 250.
5 10—6 bales each 200 pieces 48 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 281.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th September, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE, AND CORRUGATED AND TILED-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Mecoodin.

A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated and tiled-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort (top floor), opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateglass, glassware and crockery, sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., harmonium, a large size cooking stove with water boiler and enamelled utensils, table ornaments, windproof lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. E. GORDON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF AN ENGLISH-BUILT C-SPRING VICTORIA, BROUGHAM, AND A STRONG WALER.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned carriage and horse belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas.

1 handsome victoria on C-spring, built at the Union Carriage Works, Manchester, in very good order, with pole and shafts.

1 handsome double-seated brougham, with open sides, built at the Fort Coach Factory, in very good order.

1 strong bay waler and a set of single harness.

The carriages and horse can be seen at Messrs. Stephen and Sons' Stables, Churney Road.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHULWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nemchund Sobhagchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nandeebai, widow of Hunsraj Kurson in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of October, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge dated, respectively, the 7th day of March, 1893, and 17th day of April, 1894, the following property, viz:—

All that faundari piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying, and being in Bombay, near Vithulwady, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards and sixty-three hundredth of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Hansraj Kurson on or towards the west by the house of Valji Bhimji, on or towards the north by Vithulwady Lane, and on or towards the south by a public road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1631 and street No. 77, 79, and 81.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "VICTORIA MANSION," ON THE RIPON ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the second mortgagee, Lakhmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1876, and subject to the principal amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage, date the 17th day of February, 1883, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. Cursondas Vullubhdas, Gordhundas Gocouldas Tejpal, and Ramchunder Hemraj, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, dated 1st February, 1883, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub-district and District of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No.—Street No.—, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitakar, and on the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of the said Hyjee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 547 of 1896.

Ardesir Bomanjee and others.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee & Bomanjee Pallonjee ...Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by direction of Messrs. Byramjee Darabshaw Nariman and Ratansha Kersaspjee Dadachanjee, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously sold by private contract) offer the property mentioned below for sale by Public Auction, on their respective premises on the days and at the times below stated:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, for the said Receivers, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

LOT NO. I.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1897, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, being one compartment of a range of chawl of four compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanji alias Gunbawa Street, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 73, but now under ward A No. 1314, and street No. 18, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 248 and new No. 5196, old survey No. 323, new Nos. 8898 to 8901, which compartment or premises contain by admeasurement 148 square yards more or less and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rattonbai, daughter of Pestonjee Dhanjibhai Coorlawalla, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Dhanbai, widow of Merwanjee Pestonjee but now of Magon Sonee, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage and by property of Soonabai, widow of the late Sorabjee Cawasjee Paowala, and on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee alias Gunbawa Street, and which said compartment and premises are now in the occupation of Shapurjee Sorabjee Minwala and other tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1897, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Cawasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Fort and containing by admeasurement 25 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a public road or passage, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Fakeerjee Cowasjee Mistry, but now of Borah Ebrahimjee Samsuddin, on or towards the south by the said Cowasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the west by a public road or passage, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 341, 626, new No. 3268 D and 2563, old Survey Nos. 1184 and 9063, and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A. No. 1740, Street No. 82, Bhoiwada Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Fakeerjee Dadabhoy and others.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, platedware, sword, air gun, small microscope by Davis, books, wearing apparel, high-wheel dog-cart with powerful waler mare and harness, gentleman's saddle, one small watchmakers' and mechanics' table, one anvil, one grindstone in trough, one indigo grinding machine, a lot of chamois, lamps, etc., the property of H. S. ELWORTHY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1897.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD and FINAL ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and Lists of First and Second Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th September to 29th September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th September 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the Mhanuga Salt Tankha, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for five years, viz., from the 15th November, 1897, to the 14th November, 1902:—

1 Sullemanshaw.
2 Shaik Misri.
3 Rowli.
4 Vadala.
5 Siwli.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Mahuga" and should be delivered at the Deputy Collector's Office, at Thana, on or before the 1st November, 1897.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., at noon, on the 2nd November, 1897, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tenders to execute leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application at the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Town Custom House, Bombay, or Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., Thana. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their Tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector of Salt Revenue as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose Tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1888 or any other Act or Acts in force.

J. L. JENKINS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 139 OF 1894.

KOOLSOOMBIBI .....Plaintiff.
Versus.
(1) FATMABIBI, (2) HAWABIBI (3) COOTBOODIN bin AMIROODIN PATEL, (4) HAPPOOBIBI, (5) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin MAHOMED HOOSEIN PALOBA, (6) BAEBIBI, (7) FATMABIBI, (8) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin PACHOODIN DOLARAY, (9) KHADUNBIBI, (10) ABBOOLRAHMAN bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (11) MAHAMOOD MOEYA bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (12) KHATOONBIBI, (13) ABDUL KADIR, (14) MAHOMED ISMAIL and (15) BIBANBIBI ..Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabout, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 193, new No. 10200, old Survey No. 1424, and new Survey No. 4709, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6812 and Street Nos. 68 and 74 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the house of Kasoor Sheriff Abdul Latiff Londay, on the West by the house of Nizamudin Patel, on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff,
VERSUS.
ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1898, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Saccaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate, lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Rhoja Pestansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 9	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 16	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants Advances in current accounts, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 1-31m., 1-15a. Low water, 7-7m., 7-19a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Banks closed: Parsee New Year's Day.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are requested to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair, known as the fair of Pir Nizamudin, commences, to-day, at Memonwada Road, and will continue for seven days.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Inspector Wilson, of the Mandvis Section, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, B Division, during the absence of Mr. Sweeny, on privilege leave.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game, this evening, between the Rangers and the Gymkhana, at 5-15. The following members of the Rangers are requested to turn out punctually:—Messrs. Greene, G. Kelly, C. Flowers, Brewin, Smarden, Spencer, Parrott, Good, Peters, Engel, W. Flower, Monahan, Canty, J. Kelly, Booker, Jones, Gordon, Merrigan, R. Greene, and Rodgers.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.—The following team will represent the Parsees in the Presidency return match, to be played at Poona, this week. The team will leave Victoria Terminus by 2 p.m. train, on Wednesday:—Dr. M. E. Pavri (capt.); Messrs. B. D. Gagrat, D. N. Writer, D. C. Daruwalla, D. D. Kanga, N. K. Bharucha, D. E. Mody, K. M. Mistry, N. C. Bapasola, R. E. Mody, and D. M. Rajatawar.).

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, a horse belonging to Mr. Hiralal Dharamdas, at Chowpatty Road, was being driven in a shigram along the Queen's Road, when he took fright at a steam-roller and ran into the same, damaging the carriage to the extent of Rs. 100, and injuring the daughter of Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, who was sitting in the shigram, cutting her forehead. The horse was badly injured on the belly, legs, etc.

MUTIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Fusiliers ..... Newton.
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe.
Reminiscences of the Gaiety	Pappey.
Polka	The deep Blue Sea ..... Brewer.
Scena ed Aria	Tutti in Maschera ..... Pedrotti.
Valse	Isphan ..... Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Pitha Street, Fort, touching the death of Nowroji Dossabhoy Gadavalla, a Parsee timber merchant, aged about fifty years, residing in his own house in that locality. The deceased, according to the statement made by his wife, Jaiji, before the coroner, has been for some time past suffering from sleeplessness and consequently he occasionally used to take brandy and sometimes chloral draught to produce sleep. He was neither in monetary nor in domestic troubles, but lived happily with his wife and children. About 9 o'clock, on Monday, Nowroji returned home from his timber depot at Tank Bunder. He took his meal with his family and appeared to be in his usual spirits. He retired to bed about 10 o'clock, and about a quarter of an hour after awoke and asked his wife for some brandy. She gave him a wine-glass of brandy with an equal quantity of water in a tumbler, which he took and went off to sleep. Half-an-hour after he again asked for some brandy, which was given and he continued in this way thoughout the night and finished a bottle of brandy. About 5 o'clock on the following morning he took tea and shortly afterwards asked his wife to send for a bottle of brandy. She left the room for that purpose, and soon after deceased closed the door behind them. A few minutes after the noise of a fall in the room was heard, and the wife went up to the room and knocked at the door, but finding it fastened from inside and receiving no reply, she went on to the fourth floor of the adjoining house, and getting out of a window, crept along the cornice and got through an open window into the deceased's room. She then found the deceased lying face downwards near his cot. He was unconscious and gasping and was placed on his bed. A bottle containing chloral hydrate, with a green label marked "poison," was found near him. A piece of paper written in the deceased's own handwriting was found lying on a marble table in the room. In that paper deceased had requested his wife to pay off certain bills from his money. Dr. Dadysett was sent for, and he arrived and treated the deceased, who, however, did not recover, and died in the doctor's presence in about ten minutes. Dadysett was of opinion that the death was due to failure of the heart's action, consequent on taking a large dose of chloral hydrate. The coroner in summing up drew the attention of the jury to the closing of the door by the deceased and the piece of paper found on the table, written in his own handwriting. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

SPOON RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

17TH COMPETITION.

	700 yds.
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	28 a
1st Class P O M Joplin, Ryl Navy	27 b
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, B V Rifles	23 c
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	23 d
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	23 b
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	23 c
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	22 b
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	22 b
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Dept	20
1st Class P O W D Hill, Ryl Navy	19
Gunner E G Campbell, B V Artillery	18
A B Seaman W Speed, Ryl Navy	18
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	17
Vol F H English, B V Rifles	17
Sergt Instr G Wells, B V Rifles	16
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	16
Sergt A R Sharp, B V Rifles	16
Chief P O G Williams, Ryl Navy	16
Capt & Paymr V C French, East Coast V Rifs	15
Cr Sergt J E Keers, B V Rifles	15
Gunner J R Edwards, Ryl Navy	8
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V Rifles	7

a handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon and Bombay Rifles' Club silver Medal for the highest possible score. b handicapped 8 points.—c winner of 2nd spoon.—d handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon.—e handicapped 4 points.

18TH COMPETITION.

	800 yds.
A B Seaman W Speed, Ryl Navy	27 a
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	23 b
1st Class P O M Joplin, Ryl Navy	22 c
Chief P O G Williams, Ryl Navy	22 d
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	20 e
Gunner E G Campbell, B V Artillery	17 f
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	17 f
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	16 g
Capt & Paymr V C French, East Coast V Rifs	15
1st Class P O W D Hill, Ryl Navy	15
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	13
Sergt A R Sharp, B V Rifles	13
Gunner J R Edwards, Ryl Navy	13
Sergt Instr G Wells, B V Rifles	11
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	10
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	9
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, B V Rifles	8
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	7
Vol F H English, B V Rifles	6
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V Rifles	2
Cr Sergt J E Keers, B V Rifles	2
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Dept	2

a handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon.—b handicapped 8 points, winner of 3rd spoon.—c handicapped 8 points.—d handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon.—e handicapped 6 points.—f handicapped 4 points.

CRICKET.

PERSIAN CLUB VS. ESPLANADE C. CLUB.

SEVEN of their regular men were unable to take part in this game on Sunday and the Persians in consequence could hardly have hoped to come out of the contest with flying colours. The Rising Club won the toss and made hay of the poor bowling pitted against them, scoring 148 runs for 8 wickets, when the captain declared the innings closed. All scored over 20, except Mehta and Lungrana, but Pagdivala and Shroff showed a very good command of the bat. The Persians went in at 4-30 p.m., and though they could not get much help from a worn wicket after the day's outing, they succeeded in making a draw of the game, the score being 62 for eight wickets when stumps were drawn. Driver, Lungrana, and Pagdivala divided the Persian wickets between them, but the second was not in luck's way as three consecutive catches off his bowling were dropped as a rather interesting stage of the game.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is id by Medicine Dealers everywhere at Is. 6d. per bottle.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A (Middle and Lower Colaba)	0	0	5
B (Umarkhadi and Dongri)	0	2	35
C (Khumbharwada)	1	0	25
D (Khetwadi)	0	0	6
E (Kamathipura and Byculla)	2	1	37
F (Parel)	0	0	7
G (Mahim)	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	2a	4	18
Total	5	7	137

Total to date 12,865 10,839

a From Igatpura, from Kalyan plague shed.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	0

CERTIFICATES OF PRATIQUE.

Under powers conferred upon the Bombay Plague Committee under the Epidemic Diseases, Act the Plague Committee have arranged to issue certificates of pratique to those arriving in Bombay by sea, provided that the receiver of such certificate agrees to submit himself or herself to medical examination when required to do so by the district medical officer.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

The daily report of workmen employed at Famine Relief Work No 2 started at Clerk Road, showed that on Monday last there were employed on the work 330 labourers, including 27 women and one boy. Twenty-seven empty carts were employed and fifty-four cart loads of coal-ashes carted to Clerk Road from Love Grove Pumping Station at Worlee.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee from Cutch Mandvie yesterday, stated that there were four fresh admissions into the hospital on Monday. The total mortality from all causes was 13, out of which five deaths occurred in the hospital and eight outside the city. The number of patients in the hospitals was 64.

LOWER DAMAUN.

During the enquiries for the preparation of the list of persons who died of plague, and the sufferers owing to such deaths, for the participation of the gift of the Dowager Queen of Portugal, an incident came to light which is worth narrating as an instance of courage displayed by an individual while plague was raging in its most violent form, and his immunity from plague. Our correspondent writes:—A carpenter of middle age, employed in Bombay in Messrs. Mackenzie's Saw Mills, happening to be here at the outbreak of plague, defied the epidemic, and while all the members of his family were inoculated in March he refused to secure the safeguard, and yet within a few days he volunteered to be one of the corpse-bearers of no less than twenty persons of his caste who died of plague. In the meantime, in April, there was a second chance of getting himself inoculated. His friends and relations knowing that he had carried the corpses of so many plague-stricken bodies prevailed upon him to submit to inoculation, and he reluctantly did so. But while he was suffering from the inoculation fever, he again volunteered to be the corpse bearer for five persons who died one after another within a few hours at the plague-hospital at Marwar, and yet he is as hale and strong as ever, and is proud of the services he has rendered to his castemen at a time when people not only avoided attending a funeral but a son left his father, a husband his wife who died of plague to be carried by hired labourers for cremation.

THE FAMINE.

THE honorary secretary of the Deccan Anjuman, on behalf of the "pardanashin" women of the city and camp at Poona, has asked the Collector of Poona to convey to the humane and generous people of England their sincere and heartfelt thanks for the doles of flour which they have been receiving from the Famine Relief Fund, and they also thank the kind hearted gentlemen who have voluntarily undertaken the task of distributing relief. The native ladies of Shahjahanpur many of whom, though of good family, are in poor circumstances, have also sent, through the members of the Fund Committee, who effected the distribution, a moving letter of thanks for the beautiful clothes made up by ladies in England and presented to them by the local committees of the Charitable Relief Fund. The chairman writes that the gifts were received with the liveliest expressions of gratitude and with special admiration for the fine cloth and tasteful patterns. Formal thanks of the kind for charity have been rare. The bulk of the Relief Fund has been expended in starting in life again the ruined cultivators, most of whom have accepted the gifts for cattle or seed with stolid impassiveness, yet there has been no form of relief more genuinely useful or more keenly appreciated by the recipients than the doles and gifts made to poor but respectable women, many of whom without a doubt would have starved or at least suffered greatly without them.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers who have passed the Entrance examination for the Upper Subordinate class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are directed to proceed and join that institution by the 1st November, 1897:—

Corporal G. A. Allaway, Devonshire Regiment; Corporal E. Chase, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lance-Corporal E. J. A. Scott, 5th Dragoon Guards; Acting Bombardier T. H. Naughton, No. 9 Co Western Division, R. A. Acting Bombardier E. F Sykes, "A" Battery, R. H. A.; Acting Bombardier H. Bond, No. 22 Co, Western Division, R. A.; Lance-Corporal H. Hopwood, 11th Hussars; Acting Bombardier W. J. Kent, 6th Field Battery; Lance-Corporal J. McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lance-Corporal T. Cuerden, East Surrey Regiment; Sergeant J. Harton, Border Regiment; Lance-Corporal R. Rees, 18th Hussars.

THE undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical service, who have completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley, and been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeon Lieutenants, and posted as follows:—Bengal—Surgeon-Lieutenant J. G. P. Murray Punjab—Surgeon-Lieutenant S. Anderson. Bombay—Surgeon-Lieutenants F. H. G. Hutchinson and J. L. Marjoribanks. Madras—Surgeon Lieutenants A. Fenton, J. A. Ledge, and R. W Knox.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT MURRAY took the first place at the examination at Netley, and gained the Herbert prize; also the prize for Pathology, and Martin Memorial Gold Medal for Military Medicine Surgeon-Lieutenant Marjoribanks was awarded the Monterfiori Medal and prize of 20 guineas for Military Surgery; Surgeon-Lieutenant Hutchinson obtained the Parke's Memorial Medal for Hygiene; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Anderson the Maclean prize for clinical and ward work.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 62,700, for the construction of a regimental institute for the British Infantry Regiment at Mandalay.

THE undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for India to succeed to vacancies on the Indian establishment:—Lieutenant P. Maud, vice Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C. I. E., promoted; Second-Lieutenant G. Wilkinson, vice Lieutenant D. Brady, reverted to Imperial establishment; Second-Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, vice Captain F. K. Fair, reverted to Imperial establishment.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE report on the working of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896 in the Central Provinces, during the financial year 1896-97, shows that five mills came under the operations of the act, namely, the Empress and Swadeshi Mills at Nagpur, the Hingunghat and Palgaon Mills at Wardha, and the Gokhuldas Balabdas Mills at Jubbulpur. The quantity of cotton goods produced at these was 5,061,881lbs. 15 oz. or 15,35,4748 5-12 yards, the quantity assessed to duty being 5,475,572lbs. 3ozs., while the duty realized on all descriptions amounted to Rs. 93,788-3-9, of which, however, drawbacks in the Nagpur district amounted to Rs. 4,803-7-5, leaving a net realization of Rs. 88,985-1-4. No refunds were paid on exports of duty-paid cotton goods during the year under report. The weight of all yarns spun in the cotton mills of the provinces during the year of counts 2 to 40, including mixed yarns, amounted to 17,611,811lbs., as compared with 16,659454lbs. in the preceding year, giving an increase of 5·7 per cent. No cotton goods of local production were exported to foreign ports during the year under notice. In regard to the Rajnandgaon Mills, located in the Rajnandgaon State, it appears from the statement furnished that the quantity of goods produced in the mills amounted to 99,016 3-10lbs. or 397,218 yards, and the total receipts on all descriptions was Rs. 1,420-7-0. No refunds were granted on exports of duty paid cotton goods, while the weight of all yarns spun amounted to 344,970lbs. It is explained that realization on account of duty on goods produces in the mills were credited to the revenues of the Raj and not to Government.

Mr. C. R. Cleveland held the post of Chief Customs authority for these provinces throughout the period under review, and notices that no difficulty had been experienced in the working of the rules, and states that the revenue was collected on the whole punctually and without friction. Some difficulty, however, was experienced by the Empress Mills here in respect to cloth to be exported by sea to a foreign port, and the matter is receiving attention. On the whole, Mr. Cleveland is of opinion that the Cotton Duties Act has been a success in these provinces, it having worked smoothly and satisfactorily. During 1895-96 duties were collected under Act XVI. of 1894, which modified the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act VIII. of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent.

On cotton goods from the 3rd February 1896, however, duties have been collected under the Cotton Duties Act. II of 1896 and Act. III of 1896, which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894 by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn, including sewing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to 3½ per cent.

Wednesday last was a red-letter day in the Roman Catholic calendar, it being the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. There was solemn Pontifical High Mass offered at the Cathedral in the morning by the Right Reverend Dr. C. Pelvat, Bishop of the Nagpur Diocese, assisted by the whole of his local clergy. The venerable Bishop wore full canonicals, and the service, which was most impressive, was attended by a very large number of people. The occasion was availed of to ordain Deacon Thevenet, who recently joined this diocese from Vizagapatam, as priest. The solemnities of the festival will be kept up to-morrow evening, when there will be a grand procession in which the clergy and members of the Roman Catholic Church will take part, accompanied with banners and music.

INDIA AND THE PARIS ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the all-engrossing topic of the day in Bombay, the jaded eye of your readers ought to turn, with some relief, to the two important resolutions of the Paris Oriental Congress, which Baron Reuter has wired us with its usual promptitude. One refers to an "Encyclopædia of Mahomedan Literature and Archæology"; and the other, to the "Inauguration of an "India Exploration Fund," similar to the "Egypt Exploration Fund." From the standpoint of Islam in India, as also of archæological and epigraphic research in this country, the resolutions ought to find sympathetic response. In both directions one finds ground for further research and a large field of exploration.

The movement of Mahomedan literature and archæology, the main object, hitherto, has been to bring together the materials. But a comprehensive treatment of the entire subject has not as yet been accomplished. Dozy's Histoire de l' Islamisme is, perhaps, the best book on the subject; and A. Von Kremer's well known works have added largely to our stores of information. Numerous French scholars, beginning with Gagnier and ending with Caussin de Perceval, have written on the Arab genuine tradition; Weil and Noldeke have laboured in the same path—how to use the Koran with tradition as main source. For years the history of the Kaliphs Weil's is the standard work; but the labours of Dozy, de'Goeje and other Dutchmen have resulted in valuable additions. There are modern biographies by Muir and Sprenzer; also works by Sale, Palmer, and Lane. But the Koran is an encyclopedia by itself.—Its text, manuscripts, and thousands of commentaries. There are also codices or fragments, of high antiquity, dating from the 1st century A. C. Even Othman's Koran is not complete; Zaid's text is opposed by Ibu Masud. Commentaries are invaluable aids to our understanding of the sacred book. An unbiassed outsider can, doubtless, see many things at a glance more clearly than a follower of the Faith; but, any worker in the archæology and literature of Islam would be helpless without its exegetical literature. Thus it will be seen that a great deal remains to be done for the correct interpretation of the Koran; and especially for a Pandit's work expounding Islam as seen under the Prophets and (b) under the first three Caliphs to (c) the furthest limits of the Saracen conquests, has exercise, as is now universally admitted, an unexampled influence on the history of the world. As to the second resolution on Indian Archæological exploration, it will be welcomed on all sides. It ought to strengthen the hands of all workers and students in the cause of ancient Indian research. For over the last 100 years the Government of India both at home and out here, and all the local Governments, even now with the calls "of hungry mouths to feed" ringing in their ears, have been nobly discharging this, which may, at least, be described as the secondary duty of every civilized Government. Successive Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors have been addressing in the same strain. Much yet remains to be done, and this resolution is quite in time.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 13. RATIRAM D. DAVE.

ZOROASTRIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS' ANNIVERSARY.

THE seventeenth annual social gathering and dinner of the Zoroastrian students of the Grant Medical College took place, on Saturday, at the Albless Baug. Jashan ceremony was performed at 3-30 p.m. The hall was very artistically decorated with palms and flowers. By 6-30 p.m., many of the doctors and students were present. A string band and amateur Zoroastrian musicians were in attendance to entertain the gathering. After dinner, Mr. B. Patel, the chairman, gave the toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in very eloquent terms. He spoke of the peace and prosperity the nation has enjoyed in her Majesty's reign, and said that she reigns supreme in the hearts of all true Zoroastrians, who were among her most loyal subjects. Mr. R. A. Contractor proposed the toast of the Zoroastrian community. He in very suitable terms said that the community, though small in number, had kept up its position in the matters of education and charity. The charity was in main due to the extensive commerce the old Parsees carried on with other countries. Female education had also made a good advancement amongst the Parsis. The toast of the medical profession was proposed by Mr. P. K. Kanga, who in very fitting terms said that a member of the profession is always respected, honoured, and revered by persons in health and out of health, liked by young and old, rich and poor, and is a particular friend of children. He further remarked that Parsis formed an important part of the medical profession of Bombay. Dr. B. R. Wadia, in an eloquent speech, responded to the toast of the medical profession. Mr. Banker gave the College, eulogising the principal, the professors, and tutors of the Grant Medical College. He said: "A year and a-half has rolled by since we last met in which above all medical men and medical science has proved that the cause of humanity and its battles could be fought as bravely by none as by the members of our noble profession." He expressed his greatest sorrow at the death of the late lamented Dr. Manser and said: His loss is irreparable, his memory imperishable. Then in very suitable terms he said that the College was fortunate in having at its head Dr. Hatch, who had done immeasurable good both to the College and to the hospital. He expressed the pleasure and joy of all the students at the announcement of Dr. Hatch being appointed permanent Principal of the College. Dr. D. R. Bardi very eloquently responded to the toast of the College, and praised the work of the students during the plague, and proposed the health of the students in return. Mr. F. S. Joshi proposed the toast of the ladies in a good speech, which was very gracefully responded to by Miss M. N. Kharegat. Mr. J. Gilder proposed the toast of the guests, and thanked them for attending the gathering. Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji responded to the toast of the guests in very suitable terms, and showed the greatest pleasure in attending such gatherings. The toast of the president and managing committee was proposed by Mr. J. Contractor, and was responded to by the chairman. After light refreshments at 11 p.m. the gathering began to disperse.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO EUROPE.

NO REDUCTION AT PRESENT.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th Aug. 1897.

The Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to request the favour of being informed whether Government contemplate making any reduction in the rate for telegrams between Bombay and Europe, owing to the high rate of exchange which now prevails. They understand that the practice has hitherto been to notify alterations in the Tariff when there is a material fluctuation; and as an important rise in exchange has now occurred, the Committee trust that the usual adjustment in the charges will be made and notified to the public as early as possible.—I have &c.

(Sd.) C. J. MICHAEL,
Asst. Secretary.

Government Telegraph Department, Office of Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Dated, 8th of September, 1897.

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 26th of August, 1897, I beg to attach copy of a letter received from the Director-General of Telegraphs replying to the question raised in your letter.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) A. J. L. GRUMES,
Supt. in Charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

From the Director-General of Telegraphs to the Superintendent, Bombay Office.

No. 6150 T., dated Simla, 3rd Sept. 1897.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, No. 1623, dated the 27th of August, 1897, I have the honour to return its enclosure, and to request you to inform the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, that under regulation XXVIII. (5) of the International Telegraph Convention of 1896, copy annexed, the rate of collecting the charges on foreign messages is now regulated by the average demand rate of exchange (within limits of the nearest half-penny) during the previous three months, and such charges have to be notified to the International office and circulated to all offices, involving a delay of about 15 days. Changes, are, therefore, made from the first day of a month. The daily average value of the rupee, during the 3 months ending 15th August, 1897, was only 1s. 2 7-8d. while we are collecting, and have been for some time past, at the rate of 1s. 3d. consequently the time has not yet arrived for reducing the rupee charges on telegrams to Europe. The Chamber should be informed that the matter receives constant attention, and the rates will be reduced as soon as the regulations allow. —I have, etc.

(Sd.) J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

International Telegraph Convention and Service Regulations.

XXVIII.

5. In countries where the value of the money varies owing to fluctuations of exchange, the equivalent of the franc given above is, in case of considerable change, modified by taking as a base the mean equivalent of a franc during the preceding three months. The country affected modifies the equivalent according to the foregoing stipulations, fixes the date from which taxes shall be collected, according to the new equivalent, and notifies the other administrations through the International Bureau.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE drawings of the ties for the forthcoming Tournament, which is advertised to commence on Monday next, will take place this evening, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms (Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s) this evening at 6-30. All interested are requested to attend.

The entries number nine; Durham Light Infantry, Royal Irish Rifles, Rovers, Bombay Strollers, Royal Fusiliers, Middlesex Regiment, Royal Artillery Telegraph Club, and East Yorkshire Regiment, Belgaum. The subscription list is now open, and subscriptions will be received, and tickets for enclosure issued, by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Angus Brown, Dock Ironworks.

TEH SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

COLONEL BISSET'S RETIREMENT.

ON Wednesday evening the Commander-in-Chief entertained the officers of the 2nd P. V. R. at dinner, at Snowdon. Sixteen officers were present, including Sir W. Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

Sir George White, in addressing his guests after dinner, said:—

"Your Honor, Colonel Sir William Bisset and Officers of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles,—As this is the last occasion on which I can hope to have the pleasure of entertaining the officers of the Corps, I would like to drink "Success to the Corps" and express a wish for its expansion. On several former like occasions I have availed myself of opportunities afforded to me both here and elsewhere to express the very high appreciation I feel for the Volunteer movement in this country; but I have so often had the privilege of dwelling on that appreciation to most of the company here present that to dwell upon it to-night would be but to repeat with less of freshness what I have often said before. If anything were wanting to emphasise the necessity for the European portions of the population in this country standing armed and ready for any eventuality, it would have been afforded by the suddenness and the fierceness with which our garrisons on the frontier have been attacked within the last few weeks, and the rapidity with which unprovoked hostility against our supremacy has spread along the border. My parting advice to you then is take as your motto 'ready' and endeavour to make others also act up to it.

"I am sorry that I have to condole with you to-night on the approching loss of your able and zealous Commanding Officer, and in saying goodbye to you I cannot express a better wish for the success of the corps than that his successor in the command may be as capable a commander and as earnest in his efforts for the success of the Volunteer movement in India as my gallant friend, Sir William Bisset. Gentlemen, I give you as the toast of the evening "Success to the 2nd, Punjab Volunteer Rifles,,, coupled with the name of its gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Risset.

The toast was drink with enthusiasm. Colonel Bisset in responding said:—

"Your Excellency, your Honor and Gentlemen,—It is my first duty and pleasure to return thanks on behalf of the officers of the 2nd P. V. R. for the hospitality again extended to them by your Excellency and for the hearty words in which you have expressed your appreciation of the support which the Volunteer force affords to the Empire in India, an appreciation in which your Excellency has been good enough to extend to this corps in particular, and to make widely known by the terms of your speech to-night, which it will be a pride to the officers of the corps to make known to every member. I intend myself to tell it on parade to-morrow; and the Volunteers will be proud to know that an officer of your Excellency's great experience in war, and especially in hill warfare, looks far beyond the Volunteer's deficiencies in parade polish, and sees in the Indian Volunteer movement the same spirit and the same backing to the regular army, which the Volunteers have afforded in England with so marked effect upon our country's peace among European nations.

"In our Simla Corps the conditions are not so favourable as in some of the corps with which during my 18 years' service with Volunteers I have been associated. Most of the members are as busy men as I am myself, and have for the most part a long way to come to the range or to reach any ground where useful drills can be carried out. But I think I can claim for the local corps a fair and a growing skill in musketry, and I think I can confidently assure your Excellency and your Honor that while the companies or the members are not all of equal efficiency, every member has his heart beating the right way, and feels a pride in taking the part which every member of the ruling race in India ought to take in the defence of the Empire.

"I am sorry to be saying good-bye to all my friends of the Simla Volunteer Corps, and in echoing heartily your Excellency's kind toast of prosperity to the corps, I want to add my own hearty good wishes that the corps may prosper and extend, and that the members may all continue to pull well together. I have now to express on be half of the corps the genuine regret with which they learn that your Excellency's stay among them is to be cut short by a call to other duty in England, and to say that they will wish you and Lady White the best health and the greatest prosperity at home, and that the officers of the 2nd P. V. R. will long remember the cordiality of the reception which in successive seasons they have met with at this hospitable table."

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 4th September 1897:—

Cowasji Dadabhoy Kharas, accountant, Government telegraph office, Karachi, for improvements in racks for firearms in tents, etc.

Frederick Wicks, newspaper proprietor, of Halfway lodge, Esher, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in type-founding apparatus.

Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddon, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, for improvements in tea driers.

Benjamin Franklyn Sparr, engineer, of No. 3 Centre Street, in the city of Newark, country of Essex and state of New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in anti-friction bearings.

Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in pneumatic wheels.

John King, engineer, of 70 and 71 Palace chambers, Westminster, in the country of Middlesex, for improved means and apparatus for heating feed-water, promoting water circulation, and generating steam in locomotives and other steam boilers.

Sijndicaat tot Exploitatie der Patenten C. C. Van der Valk, of's Gravenhage, in the kingdom of Holland, for a method and apparatus for stamping or marking paper and other thin combustible materials by the aid of heat.

William Richard Sumption Jones, engineer, of 3, Whitehall Court, Westminster, in the county of London, and Everard Richard Calthrop, engineer, of 56 Naylor Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or in connection with buffers and draw-bars for railway and other similar vehicles.

John Dempster Whyte, engineer, of 31 Lime avenue, Urmston, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in spinning mules.

Tiokari Das, a member of the firm of Banerji & Co., proprietors, Sibpur chemical works, for improvements in picture frames, and in the method of framing and resetting pictures.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

William Martin, indigo planter, of Agra, for an improved water lift suitable for purposes of irrigation to the ryots of India. (Specification filed 21st May, 1897.)

G. Henke & Co., Henke's tile works, Feroke, for asphalte compressed tiles. (Specification filed 28 July 1897.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco, engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in the manufacture of black tea from the green tea-leaf. (Specification filed 31st August 1897.)

James Frank Duryea, mechanical engineer, of No. 70, Montrose Street, in Springfield, county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, U. S. A., for improvements in motor vehicles and the like. (Specification filed 31st August 1897.)

Kelso King, underwriter, of No. 120 Pitt Street, in the city of Sydney and colony of New South Wales, for improvements in pneumatic tyred wheels to facilitate the inflation of the tyres. (Specification filed 31st August 1897.

Friedrich Hermann Schulz, manufacturer, of No. 94, Hammerdeuh, in the city of Hamburg, for improvements and relating to the oscillating supports of shaking sieves. (Specification filed 31st August 1897.)

Daniel Hall and James Henry Kay, tin plate workers, both of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, for improved means for humidifying air. (Specification filed 31st August 1897.

George Vickers Evans, assistant to Mr. F. W. Shallis, engineer, of 9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, for a latrine for use of natives. (Specification filed 3rd August 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

James Yate Johnson's invention for improvements in graphophones of instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds. (From 27th August 1897 to 27th August 1898.)

Edward Sheardown and John Charles Barker's invention for a method of, and apparatus for, cleaning cotton seed. (From 26th September 1897 to 26th September 1898.)

Carl Linde's invention for an improved method of, and means for, refrigerating and drying air. (From 14th September 1897 to 14th September 1898.)

Samuel Baxter Boulten, Thomas Burt Haywood, Harold Edwin Boulton and Edmond Rich Gabbett's invention for improvements in apparatus for mixing, incorporating or effecting the circulation of liquids and semi-liquids in vessels. (From 29th September 1897 to 29th September 1898.)

Maurice Lorois's invention for improvements in and connected with gas engines or motors. (From 24th January 1898 to 24th January 1899.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI (L. M. & S.):—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM (L. M. & S.):—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the Call Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year, including Postage.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources, to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE there early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

THE Fifth of a series of SIX LECTURES being the PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, (TO-MORROW) commencing at 5-15 P.M.
SUBJECT:—The Epigraphic Record and Palæography of Ancient India.
LECTURER:—RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.
The LECTURE is OPEN to the PUBLIC.
By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th September, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.
MEMBERS are INFORMED that, on and from MONDAY, the 13th September, the DISCOUNTS of 5 and 2½ per cent., now being ALLOWED OFF the LISTED PRICES of the above Depots, will be INCREASED to 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, till further Notice.
Members are further informed that BOTH DEPOTS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th September, for the Annual Stock taking.
A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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NOTES,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

CONSOLS in London were unchanged yesterday at 111 9-16; and Indian Sterling Loan at 117¼. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down ⅛d. per cent. to 2¼ per cent.; that in short London Bills remaining at 2 per cent. The price of Bar Silver, in London advanced ⅜d., say to 26½d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1¼ cent. higher at 56¼ cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent. lower, at 4·85¼ dollars, 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities in London were quoted 1-8d. per cent. higher, at £63¼, £125,000 in Gold was again withdrawn from the Bank of England. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 11-16d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 104½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·20¼.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday; and Arrivals were lower to the same extent on all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for September deliveries, and 3 21-32 d. for January, February. The market closed quiet, all round; Sales 10,030 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent. to 7 3-8 cents. per lb., but futures were unchanged: 6·76 cents. and 6·87 cents. in the two positions, respectively. The Receipts at the of the U. S. Ports yesterday were 32,000 bales; and the arrival of Cotton of the new crop to date, gave the following comparison with the Receipts for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	32,000	58,000	17,000
Two days' Receipts	56,000	96,000	28,300
Since 1st September	171,000	810,000	89,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly figures for the shipments of, Cotton Cloth, Twist to India are now to hand through Reuter; and referring to our usual comparative statement given below, it would be seen that the missions to Bombay for last month, in the principal items of Plain Cottons were heavier by 30,80) yards, compared with those sent in the previous month, and of 9,950,000 yards as against those for August 1896, or 180 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively. In the case of Coloured Cottons the Shipments last month to this Presidency exceeded those for the previous month by 2,400,000 yards; but were less than the missions for August 1896 by 8,250,000 yards. In Printed Cottons, on the other hand, the shipments were greater by 3,700,000 yards compared with those for the previous month, but 5,580,000 yards more than in the same month last year. Of Twist, the shipments to Bombay last month were exactly the same as in the corresponding month last year, but 600,000 lbs. in excess of the quantity sent in July this year. Taking the shipments to this Presidency for the completed eight months of this year, we find a diminution in the supplies of Plain Cottons of 119,050,000 yards, or 56 3-4 per cent, while the items of coloured, and Printed cloth show a material decrease, compared with the missions for the same period in 1896. In Yarns, in the same comparison, there is a decrease of 850,000 lbs.

		Aug. 1897.	July 1897.	Aug. 1896.
Bombay:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	47,850,000	17,050,000	37,900,000
Colored	" " ..	4,650,000	1,650,000	7,250,000
Printed	" " ..	6,000,000	3,900,000	1,320,000
Twist	lbs...	1,400,000	800,000	1,450,000
Calcutta:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	85,000,000	76,200,000	102,550,000
Colored	" " ..	4,650,000	5,200,000	4,950,000
Printed	" " ..	3,700,000	3,000,000	5,450,000
Twist	lbs..	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,050,000
Madras:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	7,650,000	5,500,000	5,050,000
Colored	" " ...	350,000	500,000	900,000
Printed	" " ...	1,250,000	1,300,000	2,200,000
Twist	" lbs..	1,050,000	800,000	1,300,000

Total only 8 months.

		1897.	1896.
Bombay:—			
Plain Cottons	yds...	203,350,000	328,000,000
Colored	" " ...	18,350,000	40,400,000
Printed	" " ...	28,250,000	61,870,000
Twist	" lbs....	7,150,000	8,000,000

We have no local news to give this evening, the Banks and markets generally having been closed to-day for the Parsi New Year holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 13.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Dholleras 3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols 111 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes 104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 93 1-2
Bar Silver 26 1-8
The sum of about £1,35,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, SEPT. 13.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome from Bombay arrived here this morning.
PORTSAID, SEPT. 13.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.
LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here yesterday morning.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	87,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	188	217	9	414
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,61,097	7,52,754	23,544	12,37,395
Total for 6 weeks ...	5,48,097	8,52,754	27,544	14,28,395
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	84,425	1,08,242	2,644	1,95,311
Per mile of Ry do.	183	235	6	424
Total to corresponding date do.	5,37,770	6,38,528	20,983	11,97,261

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,311
Increase to date ..... " 2,31,134

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Open 1,491½ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th August, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,45,977	2,88,453	7,674	4,42,104
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,459½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,94,528

Increase ..... Rs. 47,576

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	100	..	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,588	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,788	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,681	780	14	3,361

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 303
Decrease to date ..... " 582

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
TEZPAL—September 14, at Naravan Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. Goverdhandas Gocaldas Tezpal, of a son and heir.
DEATHS.
SHROFF.—September 14, at his residence, at Gowalia Tank Road, next to Dr. A. P. Cama, Framroz Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, Contractor, Government Central Press, brother of P. D. Shroff, of Shroff Brothers. Funeral at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. Aged 43. Deeply regretted.

RAJKOTE.
BIRTH.
HAYWARD—September 8, at Rajkote, the wife of M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., of a daughter.

POONA.
MARRIAGE.
DUNBAR STUART—ANSTICE PRIDEAUX—September 2, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Revd. P. B. Horne, M.A., P. Dunbar Stuart, Esq., 25th Bombay Rifles, to Grace Caroline Anstice, third daughter of Colonel Anstice Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.
TALBOT.—August 23, at Cossipore Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of R H Talbot, of a daughter, still-born.
MARRIAGE.
ACTON—WATSON.—September 6, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. R W J Langford, M A, Civil Chaplain of Lucknow, Ernest Acton, to Beatrice Frances Mary Watson, of Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1897.

THE trial of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Tilak, proprietor and editor of the *Kesari*, and of K. M. Bal, printer of that paper, after occupying the Court six consecutive days, was brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon by a verdict of Guilty against Mr. Tilak, and the acquittal of the second accused. The witnesses for the prosecution were few in number and their evidence was formal, while the defence called no witnesses. Under those circumstances it was generally anticipated that the trial would last one, or at most two, days, the question for the jury being simply whether two articles published in the *Kesari*, on the 15th June last, were calculated to excite disaffection against the Government, and thus came within the meaning of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The simple issue was, however, considerably overlaid, and for the time obscured, by the course taken by Mr. Pugh, one of the leaders of the Calcutta bar, who was brought over to conduct the defence. Nearly the whole of the second day's proceedings was occupied by the putting in and reading of a great number of articles, some of them from the *Kesari*, *Times of India*, and other papers, many of which were published several years ago, the ostensible objects being to show that the Shivaji cult had the approval and support of Government in 1885, when a grant of the public money was made to repair and maintain the Shivaji Memorial at Raigad, and that during the plague operations Mr. Tilak's paper supported Lord Sandhurst's policy, and advised the Hindus to acquiesce in measures necessary to eradicate the plague. The Advocate-General in his speech, which was begun and concluded in the forenoon of the first day, placed the case for the prosecution before the jury with studied moderation. The first of the incriminated publications was a poem headed "Shivaji's Utterances." The Maratha hero was represented as awakened from a sleep, and looking down on his former kingdom, and giving expression to his sorrow and indignation at the ruin which had come over his country. "What a desolation is this! Foreigners are driving out Lakshmi—the Goddess of wealth—violently by the hand. With her plenty has fled, and health also. Misfortune personified stalks with famine through the whole country. Relentless death moves everywhere, spreading epidemics!" Shivaji was represented as vehemently denouncing the oppression of the rule of the foreigner, the unjust punishment of Brahmins, the impunity enjoyed by Europeans in Courts of law, the taking of Native women by the hand in railway carriages, which would never have been tolerated by Shivaji's warriors, the removal of the Princes of India on one pretence or another. "He is mad, take him away!" These verses all referred to supposed grievances of the present time. The Advocate-General drew the conclusion that the elaborate justification of Shivaji's murder of Afzul Khan, which was the theme of the second incriminated article, had also reference to the present day. "With benevolent intentions, Shivaji murdered Afzul Khan for the good of others. If thieves enter our house, and we have not sufficient strength in our wrists to drive them out, we should shut them up and burn them alive. . . Get out of the Penal Code, get into the upper atmosphere of the Bhagvat Gita (in which Krishna teaches that we may kill even our preceptors and kinsmen if it be expedient) when you consider the actions of great men." This justification of murder for political purposes was published seven days before the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst in Poona. The prosecution left it to the jury to draw their own conclusions as to whether there was any connection between the doctrine and the deed. There was no evidence to place them in the relation of causa and effect, but it so happened that the doctrine was propounded when the deed was in the air.

Naturally, the counsel for the defence took a totally different view of the incriminated articles, and of others from the *Kesari* and the *Mahratta*, put in to show the animus of Mr. Tilak's publications. Mr. Pugh strenuously contended that the Shivaji cult was as innocent and harmless as that of Wallace in Scotland or the Eisteddfodd celebration in Wales. Reading the Dream of Shivaji line by line and word by word, he argued that it was a quite legitimate regret of the past, and a very natural lament over the many admitted evils of the present time. The loyalty of the writer was shown by the concluding exhortation of Shivaji to the foreigners to be kind to his children, as he might have expelled them in the day of his power, but refrained from doing so. The idea was that redress could be obtained from the present Government: there was no suggestion to overthrow it. The disquisition on the killing of Afzul Khan had reference to a historical event of the past, and had no bearing on present day politics. Mr. Pugh dwelt upon the admitted ability and knowledge of the world of Mr. Tilak, a man of culture, who had obtained honors at the University, and suggested that it would be absurd to suppose that he would urge the Hindus to seek to overthrow the British Government at the very zenith of its power, which he had described with great fulness, and in terms of praise in articles on the Jubilee. It so happened that these articles wound up with the assertion that the Sixty Years' Reign had been for India a period of decay and ruin. There was also a bitter attack on the Native Princes who went to England to testify their loyalty to the Queen, and were snubbed and neglected by their hosts who did not want them. He had also written strongly in support of Lord Sandhurst's measures for the stamping out of the plague in Poona, and had thereby incurred some odium amongst his own countrymen, who took a different view of the plague operations. He urged that it was not only improbable, but impossible that Mr. Tilak, while actually co-operating with the Government to the injury of his own popularity, was at the same time engaged in efforts to subvert and overthrow it. He pushed this argument so far as to say that the jury had before them a man who was either honest and loyal in his dealings with Government or else a marvel of duplicity. When Counsel for the defence has by the omission to call witnesses secured the last word, before the summing up, with the jury, it is natural that he should take full advantage of the opportunity. Mr. Pugh almost succeeded in persuading everyone in court that there is no such thing as sedition, and that if there were, not the faintest trace of it could be found in the incriminated articles, every line of which was explained away, until it seemed a wonder that any Government could have been so misguided as to institute a prosecution on such wholly illusory grounds. Indeed, Mr. Pugh took the jury into his confidence and told them that the Bombay Government had not ordered the Prosecution, it was the work of the Secretary of State, misled by some sensational telegram sent from Bombay to London. The peril lurking in this conjectural line of defence is that it imposes on the Judge the thankless duty of re-establishing the facts as they appear in the evidence, and impressing on the jury the necessity of discarding every irrelevant consideration. In a lucid summing up which occupied the Court from eleven in the forenoon to five in the afternoon, Mr. Justice Strachey went over the whole ground. He asked the jury to apply the test of common-sense to the writings which were the subject of the charge and consider whether the bringing together of every known topic likely to excite the hatred and contempt of the Mahratta people against the Government at a time when the population was suffering from famine and plague had any object but that of creating disaffection. Shivaji's celebration as reported in the "Kesari" gave prominence only to the killing of Afzul Khan by Shivaji with the carollary that it is permissible to go any lengths against a foreign ruler. The baleful contrast set forth in Shivaji's Utterances between the unclouded happiness of the people under his beneficent rule, when Brahmins were not unjustly punished, when the cow, the foster-mother of children, was protected and worshipped, and the general ruin under alien rule when Brahmins are sent to prison, cows to the slaughter-house, and prosperity is replaced by famine and pestilence, the Judge pointed out could only be intended to excite hatred and ill-will towards the Government. The theory, advanced by Mr. Pugh, that the articles written in the "Kesari" in support of the plague operations of Government was a conclusive proof that there was no desire to create disaffection did not stand examination. A clear-headed man, recognising that the machinery of Government could alone cope with plague, would be willing to use it, while at the same time employing every means of discrediting the Government and rendering it odious to the people. As it happened, the series of articles in April approving of the plague measures, were followed early in May by an article charging the soldiers with the greatest excesses, Mr. Rand with tyranny and the Government with oppression. The jury after nearly an hour's deliberation by a verdict of six to three found Tilak guilty of attempting to excite disaffection against the Government, and unanimously acquitted Bal, who was merely his paid employe and who had no knowledge of the articles put in circulation. In passing on Tilak a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment Mr. Justice Strachey took into consideration the fact that the case was the first under Section 124A of the Penal Code which was brought before the Bombay High Court and that the Act had been so long in abeyance that the offender and others might very well have come to think that it was obsolete and that they were free to write what they pleased without fear of consequences. The Judge also, very rightly, took into consideration the support given by Tilak to the plague measures in Poona. The sentence is undoubtedly a merciful one, having regard to the gravity of the charges on which the prisoner was found guilty. But it is sufficient for the ends of justice. It is impossible not to share the regret feelingly expressed by Mr. Justice Strachey that a man of the undoubted abilities and exceptional energy of Mr. Tilak should have placed himself in such a position by endeavouring to create disaffection against the Government at a time when they were straining all their resources to protect the people from plague and famine.

COLONEL MICHELL, Assistant Quarter-master-General of the Punjab, who is now at Home on leave, has been devoting some portion of his leisure to a disquisition on the subject of the Army in India. It is not merely a consideration of the Army as it is, but also as it was, and as it ought to be. His remarks, which are not at all brief, are published by the chief military organ. In the opinion of Colonel Michell, and most other people, the present condition of the British Army in India is most unsatisfactory. This is not so, purely because of the number of men in hospital from diseases, the result of their own misconduct. The system is at fault. As Colonel Michell says, the grave issues of the representation of the Commander-in-Chief in India have not been fully realised either in Parliament or by the country. The men sent out here are too young; they are, on account of their youth, too prone to evil and careless of their health, and thus it is that they collapse and become worthless at the very time they should be of most value to the country they serve. Every officer's anxiety is to keep his men fit for service, and to do this every possible contrivance is sanctioned, every attempt made to preserve them against typhoid and other diseases. But any curtailment of their liquor supply in barracks drives them to the consumption of poisonous beverages in the bazaar—on which follows disease. Exposure to the sun and weather without proper covering also breaks them down. And the youths who come into India as soldiers require almost as much care and attention as a brood of young turkeys. As an apt illustration of the difference between young soldiers and those older, Colonel Michell recalls the fact that when the large rest camps were in vogue at Allahabad strong pickets had always to be mounted when young soldiers coming out from England were in camp, whereas when the camp was full of seasoned soldiers going to England for discharge to the Reserve these pickets were unnecessary. The youthful soldiers have no kind of fellowship with the people of India; they do not understand them or their customs, and they have the usual intolerance of young Englishmen for foreigners and their ways. When there was a large leaven of old soldiers in the ranks the young soldiers soon learnt something about the country, the people, and their ways. And here we come to the consideration of the soldier as he used to be. In every regiment there were dozens of men who could speak the language well. The people who congregated about the barracks could explain themselves, and there were few misunderstandings. Many soldiers married native women who lived in the bazaar, and as it was the popular resort in the evening for the old soldiers a good feeling was thus engendered between the people and the soldiery. The loose characters of the bazaar were then obliged to inhabit a separate quarter; and respectable women were safe from insult, and thus there was less friction with the natives. But whether it is desirable to return to such a state of affairs—in some respects, at all events—few will venture to reply in the affirmative. As long as we have a youthful Army in India we shall not have the proper proportion of available men in case of emergency. It is well known, as Colonel Michell reminds us, that during a recent campaign one of the finest battalions in the Service to look at became absolutely broken down and unfit for duty in the course of a few weeks of the most ordinary work. What, asks Colonel Michell, is the remedy for the present state of affairs? He proceeds to answer it, and gives us his views on the soldier as he ought to be. The remedy lies in having men and not boys in India, for he declares there cannot be a doubt in the mind of anyone who has had experience of this question that a battalion of 1,000 soldiers averaging 30 years of age with free permisssion to marry would be free from contagious disease. He would have Mr. Wilson and his friends go to their constituents and say, "We have erred, we now see our mistake. You must put your hands in your pockets. England must pay for her soldiers. Financially the present system is costly to India, and morally ruinous to our young soldiers. We are deeply concerned about the latter, for it endangers the health of the whole English nation; now we have a practical scheme to work, we must have a seasoned Army in India, instead of an army of youths. The officers of the Army will help us, but we shall be opposed by both the political parties, as any reform in this direction will mean an English Army costing some additional millions, but let the nation do right at any cost." Of course, this means carrying out many radical changes and an almost entire re-organisation of the service system. Colonel Michell foresees this. The continuous Indian service system he would extend to the ranks, and thus create a splendid Army in India which would meet all requirements from every point of view. The situation had been most thoroughly studied by Colonel Michell, and the suggestions he makes are sound. Doubtless there would be many preliminary difficulties to overcome. But we imagine that the results he foreshadows would more than amply repay the trouble involved in bringing them about.

ARCHDEACON MACCARTHY being required to provide a Chaplain for the Mohmand Field Force has selected the Rev. C. J. Palmer, Chaplain of Darjeeling.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned provisionally the expenditure of Rs. 50,000 for the reconstruction of the Deputy Commissioner's Court Darjeeling.

THE Indian Tea Association are in correspondence with the Bengal Government regarding the programme to be followed in the opening up of roads in the Duars.

IT has been decided to decrease the length of the Sone bridge to be constructed in connection with the South Behar Railway by 13 spans. The original length agreed on was 93 spans of a hundred feet each.

THE Italian Ministers after a prolonged sitting have appointed a Civil Governor of Erythrea and an Italian Resident at Adis Abeba. The proposals of the Emperor Menelik with regard to the frontier are believed to have been accepted.

THE Karachi Municipality has agreed to the introduction of a "betterment" clause in the Municipal Act in connection with street improvements and also in regard to the acquisition of plots for building public bathing places.

A CASE of piracy in the Mediterranean has been reported at Malta by a British ship which fell in recently with an Italian vessel that had been boarded and ransacked by a number of armed men off the coast of Morocco. The pirates carried away with them the captain and two other men. The Morish Government is bestirring itself to obtain their liberation.

A NEW system of arranging tents in camp has been devised and will be tried in the coming Frontier expeditions. Tents will be pitched in the form of lines radiating from a common centre, so that in case of a night rush the assailants will not have as heretofore a long lane affording them a clear run, and indefinitely increasing their chances of doing mischief.

THE strain on the Public Works Department in Bengal continues. Additonal officers are required to conduct the repairs necessitated by the recent earthquake, while officers of the Military Works Department, whose services were lent for famine duty are proceeding on leave or reverting to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Germany and Great Britain are practically agreed on the basis of Lord Salisbury's proposal.

The evacuation of Thessaly is not made subordinate to the payment of the indemnity.

THE KING OF SIAM IN PARIS.

The King of Siam had a cordial interview, yesterday, with M. Meline, the Premier, when his Majesty affirmed his friendship for France.

His Majesty has conferred on President Faure the Crown Order with the Yellow Cordon. This distinction is usually reserved for Princes.

RATE OF TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders for twelve months India bills have been accepted at ninety-seven pounds five shillings and three pence.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

OCCUPATION OF BERBER.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Colonel Hunter with gunboats and a force of Egyptian troops has occupied Berber.

The gunboats have captured fourteen Dervish grain barges thirty miles south of Berber.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Colonel Pigott, lately British Resident at Kumasi.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

THE NASIK TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 14.

The first round for the Royal Western India Golf Club Cup was played off this morning. Eight players are still left in, namely: Mr. Shewan, Mr. Fischer, the Rev. R. M. Gray, Dr. Macdonald, Messrs. Fraser, Reid, Fry and Jacob. These play off by holes for the Cup this afternoon, and subsequent days.

The handicap attached was won by Mr. Jacob, of Manmar.

The prize-cup, presented by Mr. R. A. English, of Bombay, was competed for. Mr. Fischer, of Bombay, won the second prize of two-thirds stakes, and Mr. Shawan third, one-third of the entries fees.

The weather is still lovely, bright and sunshiny with a cool breeze. The casual water is rapidly drying up.

LATER.

The second round for the Royal Western India Golf Club Cup was played this afternoon.

Mr. Shewan beat Mr. Jacob by 4 holes up and 3 to play. Mr. Marshall Reid beat Dr. Macdonald 1 up. Mr. Fry beat Mr. Fraser 7 up 5 to play. The Revd. R. M. Gray and Mr. Fischer tied.

The Allied Pairs was also played off. The Rev. Manwaring with Miss L. Humphrey won the first prize; being a gold bracelet to Miss. Humphrey and the entrance fees to the Rev. Manwaring. Their joint scores for one round nine holes, being 63 less nine strokes allowance, net 54.

Mr. and Miss Stuart, of Nagpore, were second with 63 less 3, 60 net.

The enthusiasm still continues. There are 26 entries for to-morrow morning's handicap. The weather is still delightful. The sun is little hotter to-day, but the breeze is very cool.

POONA RACES.

HANDICAP FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The following are the handicaps for the Governor's Cup in the Poona Races:—Chand 98, Martaban 94, Meheraj 92, Fakeer 86, Shanavaz 85, Hakeem 82, Sweet Vernal 81, Mehetab 713, Inkerman 711, Brandy 710, Almonium 79, Duchess 78, Sterling 77, Valma 76, Istamboul and Hankow 75 each, Linjeraft and Damascus 74, President 73, Chieftain 72, Kapurthala and India 71, Maurice and Nawab 7, Khosroo 69, Rasheed 67, and Dhar 6.

Two top weights not accepting weights will be raised to 5 lbs.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 34 new cases and 21 deaths round about Poona, 16 cases and 7 deaths in Kirkee, 7 cases and 7 deaths in Poona city; 5 cases and 2 deaths in Poona Cantonment; and 2 cases and 2 deaths in Bhopadi.

Nine cases, were admitted in the hospital, of whom two were from the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and one from the Lancers.

There are now 80 patients under treatment in the hospital.

THE PROSECUTIONS AT POONA.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

The case against Krishnaji Pandurang Goglekar and Sadashiv Vishvanath Maude, both Brahmins, residing in Girgaum, Bombay, who were charged under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code to enter a recognizance bond in the sum of Rs. 8,000 with two sureties and of Rs. 4,000 for a term of one year to keep the peace, was decided by Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, after hearing witnesses in both cases.

Mr. Merwanji Framji, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the accused, defended.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and ordered each to enter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 8,000 with two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each for a term of ten years from the 16th instant, or in default to undergo one year's simple imprisonment.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The teams for the Presidency and Bombay Parsee cricket match have been selected.

The following are the names for the Presidency team:—Mr. Sprott (captain); Captains Browne and Lowis; Messrs. Cheetham, Sinclair, Fairfax, Ireland, Songster, Wood, Dias, and Hall.

The Parsee team comprises:—Dr. Parvi (captain); Messrs. Dharuwalla, Gagrat, Writer, Kanga, Bharucha, Mody, Mistry, Bapasola, Mody, and Raja sen.)

Messrs. Bonus and Wood are nominated as umpires.

THE CONDITION OF LIEUTENANT GRIFFITHS.

Lieutenant Griffith's temperature is a little high, but the general condition is good.

THE RESULT OF THE TILAK TRIAL.

There was great excitement in the city to-day. The telegraph office was besieged with the people to hear the result of the trial. Expressions of sympathy for Mr. Tilak were numerous on the part of the Native students and others in the crowd.

CRICKET: BOMBAY VS. POONA.

In the cricket match, Bombay vs. Poona, the latter won by 108 runs on the first innings.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

ATTACK ON FORT GULISTAN.

THE GARRISON HARD-PRESSED.

THE ENEMY IN GREAT FORCE.

VIGOROUS ATTEMPTS AT RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The Gulistan Garrison, which consists of a couple of companies of the 36th Sikhs and some levies, made a spirited sortie, yesterday, and captured three standards, but several men were wounded.

On learning the position of affairs, signallers of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry galloped twelve miles down Doaba Road from Hangu, and by sunset yesterday got a message through to Gulistan, telling the Garrison that help would arrive this (Tuesday) morning.

Meanwhile, four field Guns and five Squadrons of Cavalry were sent out yesterday afternoon from Hangu to the foot of the hills below Gulistan; the guns to shell the heights on which the enemy had thickly gathered, and the cavalry to seize the points of vantage with dismounted men under cover of the Artillery fire. This force is supported by a column under General Yeatman-Biggs, comprising four guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, half Company of the Bombay Sappers, 30) Royal Irish Rifles, 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas, and 2nd Punjab Infantry, which left Hangu at midnight to clear the Gogra ridge and relieve Gulistan.

The enemy's numbers are now reported to have grown to 47,000, so that it is quite possible they may make a strong stand.

Thirteen Guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, with sixty Sabres of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, arrived at Hangu yesterday morning to strengthen General Yeatman-Biggs' force.

FUETHER PARTICULARS.

GALLANT DEFENCE BY THE SIKHS.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF A SIKH.

News now received of the fight at Saraghari shows that the little garrison of this post comprising twenty-three Sikhs and some tribal levies, made a gallant defence and repulsed two assaults. The enemy eventually succeeded in breaking open the wooden door in the outside defences.

This brought the garrison down to defend the entrance, but there were not enough of them to hold the walls at the same time, and the enemy were thus enabled to scale the parapet behind them.

A Sikh still held out in the guard-room, and is reported to have killed twenty of the enemy inside the post. The tribesmen were unable to dislodge him, and eventually burnt the place over his head, the man perishing in flames.

A signaller also kept up communication to the end, but is believed to have escaped.

It is not yet reported what became of the rest of the garrison.

One hundred rifles from Fort Lockhart attempted to relieve Saraghari, and would have succeeded in doing so, but the enemy were in such force on the flank that it was thought best for them to retire.

The enemy's attack was made after General Yeatman-Biggs had withdrawn owing to exhaustion of ewater-supply, which was only procurable from ponds, the springs on the ridge having dried up.

LATER.

General Yeatman-Biggs has relieved Sangar and is now marching along the rigde to Guliston Fort.

The storming of the Gogra hill was done by the 3rd Gurkhas, who lost one killed and five wounded, the enemy loosing heavily.

GULISTAN RELIEVED OF PRESSURE.

The guns sent out yesterday from Hangu advanced from the side of a ridge opposite that up which General Yeatman-Biggs afterwards moved. They got last night to within three thousand yards of the enemy around Gulistan, and shelled them from this range; thereby relieving the pressure on the fort, upon which no sustained attack was made last evening.

On General Yeatman-Bigga' approach being known at Sangar, the little Sikh garrison there made a sortie, capturing the enemy's standards.

General Yeatman-Biggs afterwards advanced to Fort Lockhart, arriving there at ten this morning. He found the enemy holding the heights of Saraghari between Fort Lockhart and Gulistan, which is onlysome three miles distant, in great force.

Advance was to be made after a short halt, so by this time Gulistan is probably relieved.

GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS' FORCE.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

General Yeatman-Biggs' force have had a very trying time during the past few days on the Samana Range, and have shown magnificent marching qualities in the face of much difficulty caused by lack of water.

The rear-guard action on Saturday night was a smart affair, two Companies of the 2nd Gurkhas under Robinson and West, and three Companies of the 3rd Gurkhas under Pulley, particularly distinguishing themselves against a strong force of the enemy.

Credit is also due to two Companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry sent out under Soudamore and Elalie to assist.

They occupied knolls on Darband Kotal, and covered the retirement of the rear-guard which was effected with great steadiness.

The enemy must have lost heavily. The bodies of one headaman of the Sheikhans and of five headsmen of the Malakakhels have already been identified amongst their dead.

PEACE ON THE PESHAWAR FRONTIER.

To-day's telegrams report all quiet along the Peshawar border.

The Khan of Nawagai is giving all possible assistance to General Blood's force, which enters the Mohmand country to-morrow.

The weather as Nawagai is splendid, and the crops throughout the country traversed by General Blood are extraordinarily fine.

MORE OFFICERS RE-CALLED FROM LEAVE.

Brigade-Surgeon Charlton, Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Mag, Surgeon-Majors Obrien, Wight, and Thompson, Surgeon-Captains Jameson, Pelcher, and Anderson, all of the Army Medical Department, have been re-called from leave in England.

TELEGRAPH TO BARA FORT.

A field telegraph line is to be erected to Bara fort, seven miles from Peshawar.

SUPPOSED SNIPING AT THE PATROLS.

A BAND OF MOHMANDS FIRING "A LA BOMBASTES FURIOSO."

LAHORE, SEPT. 14.

On the morning of the 12th firing was heard in the gorge of the Gondao Valley, and it was supposed to be sniping at the Cavalry patrols. It was not, however. A band of Mohmands, possibly three or four hundered had planted standards and fired volleys "a la bombastes furioso" in the hills along the Alikado route.

Fires in plenty can be seen every evening after dark; which, of course, merely shows that the route is occupied.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 2nd Central India Horse from Goona passed through Lahore in four special trains on Monday on their way to Khushalgarh and Kohat. The men were in excellent health, and seemed anxious for frontier service.

The 1st Central India Horse from Agar follow in day or two.

General Sir Wm. Galbraith, commanding the Quetta district, has given the appointment of A.-D.-C. to Captain Mallaby, Royal Engineers, in succession to H. I. H. Prince Francis of Teck, who has gone to Egypt.

WITH THE THIRD BRIGADE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

PANJKORA, 6th September.

The 3rd Brigade M. F. F. has been on the move since 28th August, on which day the force retired from Rustam to concentrate at Mardan, where two squadrons 10th B. L., two guns No. 1 M. B. and H. L. I. arrived on the evening of the 29th. Heavy rain fell during the day and the troops were will soaked. The 39th Garhwals arrived early the following morning, their march having been delayed by the river at Buskh rising suddenly and their camp being on the further bank form Mardan.

On the evening the brigade left Rustam, signal fires were lit on both the Melandri and the Ambela passes, showing that the Buncrwals were evidently watching our movements and might have been afraid that a forward movement was going to be made. I have good authority for saying that the courage of Buncrwals is rather over-estimated and that at Ambela the Swats contributed very largly to the resistance offered.

On Monday, the 30th, the G. O. C. went up to Malakand to see General Sir B. Blood, and the same afternoon orders arrrived for the brigade (with the exception of the H. L. I., who were to remain at Mardan) to move to Uch via the Malakad. We all hope that the loss of the H. L. I. will only be a temporary one. The Queen's West Surrey and No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners left the same evening for Jalala.

The G. O. C. and Staff with "C" Squadron 10th B. L. left Mardan on the evening of the 31st August, the 39th Garhwals and two guns No. 1 M. B. leaving the same day.

Heavy rain fell during the night of the 1st September and the troops got well wet before starting on their march to Khar.

The G. O. C. left Khar for Uch on 3rd September to take command of the troops there, consisting of three squadrons 11th B. L., 10th Field Battery R. A., half company Q. O. Madras Sappers and Miners, 22nd P. I., and 38th Dogras. The next morning the following troops—two squadrons 11th B. L., 10th Field Battery, half company Madras Sappers and Miners, half battalion 22nd P. I. and 38th Dogras—marched from Uch to secure the the bridge over the Panjkora, which was nominally held by the Khan of Dir's men. It was found in their care and in good condition. The road for the latter part of this march seemed to be impassable for field guns, but Major Anderson's battery with the help of the Madras Sappers and Miners under Captain Johnson arrived about 7 o'clock, a really splendid performence.

The field battery with the 22nd P. I. took up a strong position on the left bank of the river, covering the approaches to the bridge, and the remainder of the troops encamped on the right bank, strong picquets being placed on the adjoining heights.

The brigade apparently arrived here at a useful time as news was received that the enemy meant to secure the bridge within the next two days.

On the 5th the camp was moved, the field battery and the 22nd P. I. remaining in their strong position on the left bank of the river, and the remainder of the troops being withdrawn across the bridge. The bridge head was held by a company of the 22nd P. I. The 38th Dogras, Madras Sappers and Miners, and the Headquarters were encamped on the right of the 22nd P. I. The two squadrons were sent to Sado where they are now joined by No. 1 Mountain Battery, No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, Queen's West Surrey and 39th Garhwals. By thus moving the camp the strong picquets on the adjoining hills are not required.

To-day large parties of the troops are engaged in repairing the roads.

The health of the troops here is excellent, there being practically no sick, notwithstanding the many soakings they have had. Everybody is anxious for orders for a forward movement, though report says that the 3rd Brigade will, at all events, not lead the advance. The weather here after the beat at Rustam is an agreeable change.—*Pioneer*

CAMP SADDA, 10th September.

A reconnaissance was made on the 8th instant by two squardons of the 18th Bengal Lancers under Captain Eardly Wilmot, Colonel Richardson and Staff accompanying to Badama village at the entrance of the Kurmana defile, east of the camp. The village was found to be deserted and halp destoyed and much grain and bhoosa remaining was brought in by the troops. Villages to the south east on the route leading to Khanki were also visited, and the occupants were very humple, though undoubtedly participators in the demonstration against Sadda. Kurmana defile is reported to the held by 3,000 Masazai, &c. a sungar has been built across the bed of the nullah. The wire was cut on the night of the 8th instant five miles from Parachinar, proving that the Chamkannis have also committed themselves.

Four guns of No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery proceeded to Thal yesterday. Telegraphic communication is now complete from Thal to Kohat and is expected to be in full working order shortly through to Parachinar. A telegraph office is to be opened at Sadda.

HANGU, 12th September.

As the enemy was reported to be in great force yesterday, at 9 a.m. the G. O. C. sent a few Gurkhas down the spurs towards Khevaja Khed dovi to reconnoitre and report. The 1-3rd Gurkhas were in support, with two companies of the Royal Irish in reserve. At 10 a. m. the enemy began moviug down the bed of the Lahandi in great force, so the Gurkhas were reacalled. By 1 a.m., 22 standards had passed and about 10,000 men. On return of the Gurkhas the General Officer Commanding marched off along the top of the Samana to get into position to prevent any attack on Shahu Khel, sending in advance the 2nd Punjab Infantry to seize Gogra Hill. A portion of the lashkar commenced to retrace its steps and a determined attack was made on our rear guard during the night, the enemy closing. Our casualties were 1-2nd Gurkhas: killed three, wounded five, missing four; 1-3rd Gurkhas: kill ed one, wounded two; 2nd Punjab Infantry: wounded two. The casualties were all among the sepoys, but the names are not yet reported. Some ration camels stampeded and were lost. The enemy's casualties are believed to have been very heavy. We are holding Lakha ready to move in any direction.

LATER.

Lakha Post at daybreak sent out a small column to recover the stores lost by the stampede of camels. The enemy, 3,000 strong, were found posted in strong position and driven out by volleys at 1,760 yards. The force then moved to Lakha, and finding no water returned to the camp. The four Gurkha sarwans and camels reported missing have since come in. The wounded are all doing well. Captain J. G. Robinson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, has been slightly wounded in the arm. A heavy attack reported on the posts at Lockhart Sangar and Gulistan.

Four guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, arrived at Hangu this morning from Thal, marching 30 miles in 12 hours.

PANJKORA, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Munda 9th September.—In the advance against the Mohmands the 2nd Brigade marched from Kotkai to this place this morning. Sir Bindon Blood and the Headquarters accompanied the brigade. The 38th Dogras have arrived here from Panjkora. The 3rd Brigade is now crossing the river.

Various *jirgahs* have coming in duriag the day and some of the members are splendidly dressed. They have been received by Major Deane. The surrender of arms has been ordered in all cases. This kind of punishment is peculiarly displeasing to the tribesmen, as it is not only a penalty for past offences, but renders them less dangerous in future. Abdul Majid, cousin of Umra Khan and who commanded the besiegers of Fort Chitral, has come to pay his respects. Sir Bindon Blood accorded him a short interview, and he appeared much gratified by the General shaking his hand. He has remained loyal throught the present troubles.

Our advanced depot is guarded by two battalions. The 1st Brigade has been established at Panjkora. The force halts here to-morrow, and the 3rd Brigade camps at Kotli above Munda to-morrow.

Major Deane escorted by a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers will visit the tribesmen in the Jandul Valley to-morrow.

The health of the troops is much improved since leaving the Swat Valley. The weather continues hot.

12th September.

Shakrata, 11th September.—In connection with the advance against the Mohmands a squadron of 11th Bengal Lancers to-day reconnoitred the south Bajour Passes. One of the patrols which was accompanied by an officer of the Intelligence Branch was warned not to proceed by a party of armed tribesmen. However, as the patrol continued to advance, the tribesmen, who numbered only a small party, fell back without firing. This incident indicates the pacific condition to which the Bajour tribes are now reduced. Sir Bindon Blood and Staff moved from Mundah here this afternoon, thus placing the Headquarters with 3rd Brigade. The tribesmen are everywhere overawed by the tremendous display of force now exhibited, and have recognised the wisdom of waiting for a better opportunity to avenge their losses at the Malakhand and Chakdara. The whole aspect of affairs raises a serious question of frontier policy. The military demonstration has resulted in a political success.—*Pioneer.*

The Afridis seem to have come to the conclusion that the Peshawar border is too well guarded to be attacked, and they show no desire ro return to the Khyber, which lies practically deserted. From day to day reports come in that Jamrud is to be threatened or a tribal force to appear before the entrenched position at Bara, bur no enemy appears and our troops are resting on their arms while the brigades for the Mohmand expedition wait for orders to move up the Gandao Valley. Some sections of the Afradis have at last gone off to join the Orakzai Khanki Valley below the Samana, and it is certainthat a considerable force is now collected there. The 28 standards of the "lashkar" are now said to have risen to 245, but this accurate counting can scarcely be accepted. However, we may take it that the mullahs have really put some heart into the tribesmen and that they are once more on the move along the border of the Kohat district, though the point which they may choose for a fresh raid cannot yet be located. The "lashkar" has had one brush with our troops, and it will probably have another at any moment if there is any real determination to fight.

Six out of the eight clans into which the Afridis are divided joined in the hostile demonstration which resulted in the raid on the Khyber. Five of these, the Malikdin, Kambar, Kamar, Zakkha Khel, and the Sipah are known as the Khyber Afridis: the sixth is the Aka Khel, south of the Bara river, to which the mullah Saiad Akbar belongings. The Kuki Khel, also of the Khyber clans, would not join, and their astate but somewhat unscrupulous malik, Amin Khan, actually sent some of his followers to assist in the defence of Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal. The Adam Khel, holding the hills between Peshawar and Kohat, are always considered a distinct community, and they were far-sighted enough to see that any temporary success secured by a raid would have to bedearly paid for in the long run. They are subsidised to maintain the road through the Kohat Pass and they declined to close the pass when urged to do so by the mullahs. Their jirgah went into Kohat when summoned and the clan has since remained quiet. It would, therefore, appear that the Kuki and Adam Khel have scored over all the other clans, and they can view with equanimity the assembling of the large Field which is to move upon Tirah a short time hence. As they hold lands actually adjoining British territory they are better acquainted with the military resources of Government than the tribesmen further away, and their judgment has not been warped by the fanatical preachings of the mullahs. The sections of the Afridis which have committed themselves are now far from united. The more headstrong spirits are for further hostilities and they support Saiad Akbar in his attempts to renew the fighting; but the more responsible headmen, having recovered their senses, are inclined to leave matters as they stand, waiting until the Government make their next move. All tribal allowances paid for maintaining order in the Khyber have gone by the board; the help which the mullahs promised would be forthcoming from Afghanistan is seen to be a delusion and a snare, since the Amir has openly declared himself on the side of the British authorities; and, generally, the Afridis are in bad case. It will be interesting to note what their next move will be, whether it will be in the direction of submission or sullen defiance.

It appears that on Friday information reached General Yeatman-Biggs on the Samana that the combined Orakzai and Afridi "lashkar" had begun to move down the Khanki Valley. He pushed out a reconnaissance and the news was verified, as several thousand men were seen marching eastwards. It was surmised that Shahu Khel was their first objective, and that the large village of Ibrahimzai on the Kohat-Hangu road might also be threatened. Shahu Khel is only three miles north of Ibrahimzai, which again is five miles east of Hangu. General Yeatman-Biggs accordingly set his column in motion and marched along the Samana ridge towards Lakha and Shahu Khel in order to intercept the enemy and cover Ibrahimzai. The column consisted of a detachment of the Royal Irish Regiment, the 1st battalions of the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas and the 2nd Punjab Infahtry. Full details of the march have not yet reached us, but it would seems that the tribesmen came in touch with the rear of the column at dusk on Saturday and some sharp fighting ensued. The enemy were beaten back with heavy loss, while our casualties were four men killed and nine wounded. Captain Robinson, 2nd Gurkhas, was slightly wounded.

In sympathy with this tribal move on the east of the Samana the Daulatzai section of the Orakzai having repented of their half-formed resolution to "come in" have collected their fighting men again in the rear of the range of hills to the north of Kohat, either to raid Marai or to cross over the Ublan Pass again. This movement has not yet developed, but the garrison of Kohat under Colonel Vousden stands ready to send out a column to meet any body of raiders. The 6th Madras Infantry, which were under orders to proceed to Bannu to relieve the 3rd Sikhs, will stand fast at Kohat for the present, until it is seen whether the Daulatzai mean to carry out a raid. Their intention should be made clear within the next day or two. The centre of interest now is the country between Kohat and the eastern slopes of the Samana.

It is expected that the Tirah Expedition will start at the close of the present month by which time the Mohmand Field Force will have returned. It is settled that Sir William Lockhart will have charge of these operations against the Orakzai and Afridis.

THE SILVER RESERVE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

It is understood that no official intimation has reached Simla of the action alleged to have been taken by the Bank of England regarding the Silver Reserve. The rumour quoted by Reuter, therefore, must be accepted with reservation.

THE FAMINE.

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK IN THE DECCAN AND NORTHERN BOMBAY DISTRICTS.

The rainfall of the post few days has been most favourable in the Deccan and Northern Bombay distrirts, and it begins to be hoped that the present will be upon the whole the most favourable monsoon for the crops for many years in India.

THE hardiest and most skilful batsman who ever withstood the assaults of a "demon bowler" will (says the *World*) bear with misgiving of the invention, by a too ingenious American professor, of a mechanical bowling apparatus, an unspeakable arrangement of barrel, spring, and trigger, from which the ball is delivered precisely as if it were fired from a gun, and by the use of which the art of the bowler, as at present understood, is to be rendered a superfluous acquirement. Though we are becoming accustomed, in this inventive and trouble-saving age, to having most things done for us by machinery, the line will assuredly been drawn at this villainously unsportsmanlike contrivance, the adoption of which might just as well be followed by that of mechanical batsmen and an automatic field. Mechanical ingenuity is an excellent thing in its proper sphere; but the domain of athletics is no place for its exercise.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE "KESARI" CASE.

SUMMING-UP.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR TILAK.

SECOND ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

THE trial of the case against Tilak and Bal was resumed at 11 o'clock, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and the same Special Jury, to-day, and as it was the closing day of the case, and a much larger crowd was expected to be present in court than on the previous days of the hearing, the police took extra precautions. With that view the side entrances were locked, as on the first day of the trial, and admittance was granted by the main entrance to members of the legal profession and well-known citizens. With the object of preventing any cheering or clapping of hands or any other sort of noise in the gallery, the police had seven European and fourteen native officers stationed there from an early hour. The police force, on duty in the court premises, was also stronger than on the preceding days. On the Bench the attendance was also larger than before, quite a number of European and Parsee ladies being present. As it was the day when the result of this important State prosecution was to be known, the interest manifested in the proceedings was more intense than ever before. His Lordship took his seat at 11 o'clock, precisely.

The second accused, in answer to the judge, said what he had to say he had said in the written paper handed to the court. All he wished to add was that he was merely a paid servant in the office of the *Kesari*, and with this observation he left his case in the hands of the Judge and the Jury.

Mr. Justice Strachey then commenced an able and elaborate summing-up. His Lordship drew the Jury's attention to the nature of the charges and the circumstances under which the paper, the *Kesari*, was published in Poona, Bombay, and other parts of the Presidency. The first prisoner, Tilak, was the proprietor, editor, and publisher of the paper; and had made a declaration as to his being the publisher, who undertook all the responsibility in relation to what appeared in the paper. The second prisoner was the acting manager of the "Kesari" from October last, and the officiating printer in charge of the "Aryan Bhushan" press, in which the paper was published; and he was the person through whose hands the proofs passed. The Jury, his Lordship said, might conclude from his position as printer that he must have to a certain extent been acquainted with the nature of the articles, proofs of which passed through his hands; but there was no evidence to contradict his statement that he was not acquainted with them. In the statement he had handed in, Bal complained of a hardship in that his case was not tried at Poona, and that the counsel of his choice, Mr. Garth, was not allowed to appear for him. His Lordship said the whole of the Bombay Bar was open to him. The practice of the court had been not to enrol a barrister who wished to be enrolled only for a particular case. With regard to a trial at Poona, his Lordship said that in that case the prisoner would not have had the advantage of a trial before a jury; and the importance of the case required that the trial should take place in Bombay. The prisoners, however, were in no way prejudiced by the trial being transferred to Bombay.

As to the scope of Section 124 A., his Lordship said the jury were bound to take the meaning from him, and from nobody else, and that he alone was responsible for a due construction of the Section. His Lordship then read the section and explained the meaning and scope of it. Disaffection meant hostility or ill-will of any sort towards the Government, feelings of ill-will, great or small, intense or mild. Any attempt to excite such feelings brought the offender within the section. Not action, but feeling, was the test. Where there was an attempt to make the people hate their rulers, or to excite feelings of disaffection towards them, the offender came under the section, whether he did so by writing an editorial article, or by publishing a poem, or by entering into a historical dissertation. Comments on the measures of Government, if they excited hatred or disaffection towards Government, constituted an offence under the section. Measures of Government must be taken to mean every thing they did or omitted to do. Coming to the word disapprobation in the section, his Lordship said it meant want of approbation, just as disaffection meant want of affection. The object of the "explanation" to the section was merely to protect honest loyal journalists from the provisions of the section. Disapprobation, however, unless kept within certain bounds, became disaffection, and brought the writer within the provisions of the section. It must be disapprobation which was compatible with an honest desire to obey lawful authority, to be perfectly loyal, and with a disposition to support the measures of Government.

Coming to the present case, his Lordship said the test was, did the writer intend to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government in any way by anything he wrote, whether it was an editorial, a poem, or a disquisition on some hero? His Lordship asked the Jury, in considering the articles, always to bear in mind the time, place, and circumstances of the case. They were to consider the intention with which the prisoner wrote the articles, and the effect which they were intended to produce upon the minds of the readers. The jury must ask themselves, what could be in that man's mind when he wrote? They were to judge not from isolated passages, but from the whole thing. A writer in a newspaper wrote in a hurry without waiting to use choice words, and phrases; and the jury must not judge from isolated passages. As to the translations, his Lordship advised the jury to use the free translations where there was no dispute as to the meaning of the expressions; and to use the literal translations where there was a dispute as to the meaning of words. In turning to the implicated article, his Lordship first directed the jury's attention to the articles and poems and addresses on Shivaji, the greatest Maratha known to modern history. His Lordship entered in some detail upon a review of the career of Shivaji, and an explanation of the perfidy he was charged by English historians to have practised towards the Mahomedan leader, Afzul Khan, which are matters of history. His Lordship referred at some length to the Shivaji Celebration, and the sanction given by Lord Reay to the renovation of Shivaji's tomb, and remarked that nothing that related to the occurrences up to the end of 1896 appeared objectionable to him, whatever it might appear to them. Shivaji's interview with Afzul Khan was next referred to on the basis of history. Coming to more recent times, his Lordship touched upon the lecture upon Shivaji, which Mr. R. P. Karkaria read before the Royal Asiatic Society in 1894. Later on in 1896, Professor Bhanu delivered a lecture justifying Shivaji for murdering Afzul Khan before a a meeting, at which an Englishmen (Professor Bain) presided. In his Lordship's opinion, it was a dangerous subject, and ought to be handled with some delicacy and judgment, because it unconsciously led to comparisons which might excite national feelings.

He next came to the present year, when plague and famine broke out, and tried the best resources of Government. In the prosecution of the plagne measures, British soldiers were employed. Search parties were constituted, and accusations began to be made in the newspapers of Poona against them. There was a tension of feeling between the people and the officers of Government, and, on the 22nd June, Messrs. Rand and Ayerst were murdered on the road between Poona and Ganeshkind. At a time of trial and trouble, when everything ought to have been avoided, which was likely to cause the slightest hostility to Government, the accused Tilak thought fit to publish those articles on Shivaji and against the measures of Government. The prosecution said that the publication of the poem on Shivaji was to draw the sharpest contrast between the state of things in the time of Shivaji and the present times. The writer collected together all the topics of prejudice against the British Government. He said that, in the time of Shivaji, grain was cheap, women were protected, the people were happy and contented, &c., and thus, by the contrast which the writer pourtrayed and suggested, he seemed to do every thing to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government. He pourtrayed first the happy state of things which existed in the time of Shivaji, and asked, "How much of this remains"? He then drew a contrast between then and now. Taxation was pressing down the people, who complained of many other grievances. To his Lordship's mind the object of the writer seemed to be to collect all the points of prejudice which had no connection whatever each with the other, and to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government. It was for the jury to consider whether the redress suggested by the writer was by representations to the Government or by some other means. His Lordship told the jury to read the articles for themselves, and see what this man was driving at when he wrote it; whether his object was to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government or not? Did Shivaji protect women and the British Government not? Did Shivaji protect Brahmins and the British Government not? Were the people happy in Shivaji's time, and were they not so under the British Government?

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, the judge, jury, and officers of the court were in their seats, but Mr. Tilak was not to be seen in his seat behind his counsel. The judge drew the attention of the Clerk of the Crown to the fact; and the latter officer strained his eyes up the passage by which Mr. Tilak was expected to enter the room. In two or three minutes Mr. Tilak appeared in the distance up the passage and took his seat behind his counsel.

Resuming his address to the jury, Mr. Justice Strachey turned his attention to the second article mentioned in the indictment. The main object of the article seemed to be to discuss the conduct of Afzul Khan towards Shivaji on the occasion of their meeting. What that had to do with the other matter introduced into the article his Lordship did not see. His Lordship asked the jury, in considering these articles, always to bear in mind the state of feeling of the people, their condition in the time of plague and famine, and the privations they must thereby have been put to. His Lordship here read portions of the article, and commented upon them as he proceeded. It was, his Lordship said, for the jury to draw their own inferences from the general tone of the whole article. After referring to the remarks of Professor Bhanu, his Lordship adverted to the address of Professor Jinsiwalla, who said that Cæsar and Napoleon were held blameless after destroying many lives, and asked why should not the same principles be made applicable to the Maharajah Shivaji? Coming to the remarks of Tilak on the subject, his Lordship said Tilak urged that no blame attached to any person who did any act for the good of his country, meaning to say, that the end justified the means. Then came the passage, "God has not conferred on the Mlenchas a copper-plate to rule over this country," &c. His Lordship told the jury to take the whole thing together and draw their own inference as to the intention and object of the writer of the article. They were referred to the explanation given by Tilak, and were told to judge of the weight to be attached to it in connection with the articles in question. The jury were asked to exercise their common sense in the consideration of the articles and to draw their own inferences one way or another. The intention of the writer, his Lordship told the jury, must be inferred from the incriminating articles themselves, and from nothing else.

The Judge then referred to the most important of the various articles put in by the defence. There was no doubt that certain of the articles showed that Tilak, at the commencement, was anxious about the suppression of the plague, and co-operated as an intelligent man might be expected to do. But, at the same time, to make things palatable to the people, he deprecated the employment of soldiers, etc., in the house-to-house inspection; and criticised the measures of Government in other ways. The gist of the article of the 4th May was to allege that soldiers had defiled temples, and that the measures of Government had been harsh and oppressive to the people. It was for the jury to judge how far Tilak's desire to get rid of the plague was incompatible with a desire to slight the Government, or to get rid of the machinery by which the plague had been suppressed and replaced it by another. There was another series of articles on Her Majesty's Jubilee, of which, the Judge remarked, that there was nothing in them incompatible with the commission of the offence of sedition by the writer. After having referred to all the articles his Lordship asked the jury to say whether, in their opinion, the prisoner had not the intention to excite disaffection or hatred to the Government by making the people slight the Government? They were told to look at all the questions in an impartial spirit, divesting their minds of all prejudices, and to return a just and impartial verdict.

Precisely at 5 o'clock, his Lordship concluded his summing-up, when the jury retired to their room to consider their verdict.

Mr. Pugh asked his Lordship to reserve the points as to the Government sanction, &c., and also a fresh point as to the meaning of the word disaffection. His Lordship declined to do so.

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, Tilak, who had been sitting behind his counsel, was placed in the dock. At this time the Bench was filled by ladies and gentlemen, the platform and the body of the court were occupied by an immense throng, the corridors and the staircases were blocked on all sides, while the roads leading to the court-house were rendered almost impassable by a dense mass of people.

The jury returned into court in thirty-six minutes, when the foreman said they returned against No. 1, by a majority of six to three, a verdict of guilty of attempting to excite disaffection against the British Government; and a unanimous verdict of not guilty as regarded the second accused. The first prisoner said that notwithstanding the verdict, he still asseverated his innocence, remarking that a misapprehension had arisen in the minds of the jury as to the meaning of certain Maratha words, owing to the Crown having failed to call an independent Marathi scholar as a witness. His Lordship sentenced Bal Gangadhar Tilak to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner Bal was discharged.

The following is a full report of the Judge's summing up:—

Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, and resumed the hearing of the case in which the Hon'ble Bal Gangadar Tilak, proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Kesari* newspaper, and Keshav Mahdeo Bal, the printer, were charged, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The following gentlemen constituted the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, Foreman.

Mr. J. S. Sasoon	Mr. R. Woolcombe
Mr. J. Porter	Mr. Babajee Kasinath
Mr. H. M. Phipson	Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia
Mr. Anandrao N. Vasudeo	Mr. H. E. Procter

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Pugh, with Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the first accused. Mr. Moriarty

is also charged with having attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to Government established by law in British India, and they are charged with doing these things by means of certain articles appearing in a newspaper called the *Kesari* of the 15th June of this year. Before going into any other part of the case, it is necessary to explain to you what was the responsibility of these persons, if any, attached to them in respect of these articles, and secondly, we will proceed to consider what is the nature of the offence with which they are charged. I have directed copies of this section 124 A should be distributed, and if it has not already been distributed among you, this will presently be done. The section, you will observe, relates to the offence of exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection. Under that section it has been held by the Chief Justice of Calcutta, Sir Comer Petheram, that is is not only the writer of the alleged seditious articles, but whoever uses the matter which is seditious, and in a sense calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to Government, and whoever uses the matter of that kind, whether he is the actual author of the matter or has simply used it. It must be that he used printed matter or such words in a newspaper for the purpose of exciting disaffection towards Government. That is what you have to look at. You must in the first place see whether he used these words at all and how they are used.

THE CONNEXION OF ACCUSED WITH THE INCRIMINATED ARTICLES.

The matter complained of consists of two articles published in the "Kesari" of the 15th June. As to the preliminary questions of the question of the accused with these articles, I will take the case of the first accused. "Kesari" is a weekly paper published in Marathi every Tuesday, at Poona. It has a considerable circulation, having six or seven thousand subscribers, not only in Poona, but in many other places including Bombay. This particular issue of the 15th June contained these two articles, and it was sent by post to the subscribers in Bombay and elsewhere. So the paper's publication extended to Bombay. I also mention this matter of publication because it gives this Court the jurisdiction to try this case. Sending of the newspaper by post from the office where it is published to any other place constitutes in law the publication in Bombay or any other place to which it is sent. It is not denied by the defence that there was this particular publication in Bombay. It is in evidence that it was posted at Poona on the 15th and reached Bombay on the 16th of June. The prisoner Tilak is the owner of that paper and he is also the publisher. He has not attempted to disputed that, but he has admitted that. He is also congnisant of the fact that the paper was despatched to those various places. It is further in evidence that before any matter is published in the "Kesari," proofs are sent to him. Upon the evidence we will be justified in holding that he is the publisher of this paper and also the publisher of these particular articles in the paper. He has signed the declaration under the Act of 1867 and that declaration is in evidence. The Act requires the publisher of every newspaper to make a certain declaration that he is the publisher of it. The declaration which was made by Tilak some time in 1887 is now in evidence. The law says that that may taken as a sufficient "prima facie," evidence that the person who signed that declaration is the publisher of every part of the paper bearing the name corresponding to that in the declaration. Therefore, under that Act you will be justified in holding that this prisoner Tilak was the publisher of every article and every word in the "Kesari." He published through his servants—and that must be taken as a fact until the contrary is proved that he authorised these people not only to print it, but to give it out to the world and to distribute it in Poona and various other places, among them being Bombay. You will be justified in holding in the absence of evidence to the contrary that Tilak was the publisher and he published the particular article at Bombay also by causing it to be sent to and distributed in Bombay through his agents on the 15th of June. I am anxious not to mislead you in any way, but the prisoner has not disputed, but on the other hand he has fully answered his connection with the paper. He has not shirked his responsibility. It is not necessary for you, if it was proved that Tilak was the publisher, to say how it is that he is connected with these particular articulars, and how responsibility attaches to him in respect of them. So much with regard to the responsibility of Tilak.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECOND PRISONER.

Now I turn to the question of the reponsibility of the other accused person Bal, who takes a stand on a different footing altogether. Now, he has admitted in the statement that he has handed over to the court that he was the acting manager of the paper in June last. He had been acting for sometime in the place of substantive holder of the office who had been absent since last October. The second accused was officiating for him. Letters signed by him for manager have been put in. In one letter he signed as acting manager. He was the printer and the "Aryan Bhushun" press, where the "Maratha" and "Kesari" are printed. As the acting manager he superintended the printing of the paper because he was also acting printer. He is not the registered printer, but from the evidence, the witnesses for the Crown have told you, what was the practise in the office with regard to printing matters. He used to receive munuscripts, and he used to make them over to the compositors, and when proofs were handed over to him he sent them to Tilak. He does not deny that. He is the officiating manager, he is the officiating printer, and he is the person through whose hands proofs ordinarily passed, and he was occupying that position on the 15th of June. Observe what he says in the statement that, although the proofs passed through his hands, it was not his business to correct them. He received only Rs. 30 per month. It was not his business to pay attention to proofs that passed through his hands, which were corrected by a corrector and then by Tilak. It is borne out by the evidence of the witnesses for the Crown. The witnesses say that it was not his business to examine the proofs. They were corrected by a corrector and, is evidence in the nut-shell of the conviction which the second accused had in bringing out these articles. Apparently the literary matter was not under his control. That being the state of fact, how have you to deal with the question of responsibility? You have to deal with it in this way. As he was the manager and superintendent in bringing out the matter—which was distinct from having a control over the literary department—as he was the printer of it, you may presume that he was acquainted with what he was distributing and printing. You have to hold whether he authorised the insertion of the articles or their distribution. It is a pure question of fact whether the prisoner was cognisant of the fact. If you are not satisfied that the prisoner was not cognisant of the particular articles, or that he directed or authorised the distribution of it, then I will advise you to find him not guilty, because you must have regard to the section which requires distinct proof by the Crown against the second accused. You must be satisfied that for printing or using words that were published, he was responsible, and that he used those words for the purpose of exciting disaffection. If you come to that conclusion, that he knew anything about these articles, then it is a question for you to consider whether you can properly say that he used those words with that purpose in mind. It is entirely for you to consider as to how you believe his (second accused's) uncontradicted statement that he was absolutely ignorant of what he was printing. But the same does not apply to Tilak. He stands on a different position. I will not take up much of your time on this question.

TILAK RESPONSIBLE AS PROPRIETOR.

Tilak was the proprietor and publisher of the paper, and he must be taken as authorising for everything appeared in the paper. No evidence has been called to refute or rebut that position on the part of the first accused. He was cognisant of what was published in his paper. There is only one word with regard to the second accused. He makes a representation or a suggestion that he has been treated in such a way—and he has every right to complain—that he had suffered hardship in regard to the conduct meted out to him.

WHY MR. GARTH WAS NOT ALLOWED TO APPEAR.

I will say a few words on this point. It is extremely important for every person, when he is tried before a court, he has a perfect right to bring anything what he considers gives him a cause for complaint. He says that he retained counsel from Calcutta to appear for him, and that this counsel has not been allowed to appear in this court. And he further says that this case ought to have been tried in Poona, where the counsel would have appeared as of right. Now, with regard to some hardship for which he complains, what is the real point? Has he truly sufferred hardship. The prosecution was instituted in July, at least the order for prosecution is dated 20th July. The proceedings began soon after. The accused was committed on the 2nd of August. You will remember that this trial began on the 8th of September. For the selection of his counsel he had ample time between 2nd August and 8th September, and during that period he had every facility in the way of engaging is counsel. There is a large Bar in Bombay—a very large Bar—from which he could have chosen his counsel. It is quite true that the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson were retained for the Crown, but in cases of great importance and certainly in every Crown case the Advocate-General would naturally appear for the Government, and it is quite true that the Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson, represent a hard combination. But surely, gentlemen, against the combination of this kind there are many at this large Bar in Bombay, who are fully capable of standing. In any part of India where there is a Bar, there is no difficulty whatever about that. It is quite true what the prisoner says that he has a perfect right to select his counsel. But the question is whether he is justified in his complaint. The question is that he has got the whole Bombay Bar open to him. Where is the position of hardship? Has he been treated with injustice? Nothing of the kind. His choice from the Bombay Bar was not restricted. The position is simply this. Some time ago his legal advisers made enquiries, and he was advised through them in the most distinct terms that according to the law and the rules which apply to this court it was not competent for any advocate, who was not upon the roll of the court, to appear at the Sessions for a partil cular case. The intimation was conveyed to him. It was clearly shown that the court would not accede to any application for any advocate's enroiment for one particular case. The practice of this Court is not to enroll an advocate when he applies for admittance on the roll for the purpose of one particular case. I am not discussing whether it is right or wrong. It was intimated to the legal advisers of the accused who must have known that it was the practice of the court, and that the court would not allow without special grounds being shown for departing from the practice. That was before them, and they had every chance of getting perfectly competent advice in the matter in Bombay. Then all I wish to say with regard to

THE TRIAL AT POONA

is this: The second accused claimed that the case ought to have been tried in Poona. Mr. Pugh also seemed to suggest the same thing. It is admitted that this paper was published in Bombay and also at Poona, and, therefore, this Court as well as the Poona Court has the jurisdiction to try the case. It was within the discretion of the Crown whether they instituted proceedings at Poona or at Bombay, and they were perfectly justified in using that discretion and establish prosecution in Bombay, if they considered it conducive to the public interests. It was said that in Poona there would have been a Maratha jury, who could have understood better than the Bombay jury, as in the present state of affairs they were not capable of understanding Marathi. But this is a mistaken view. If the case were tried in Poona it would have been tried only by a judge, assisted by assessors. But the assessors, verdict is not any in way binding upon the judge, and if the case had been tried there would have been an appeal to this court from the decision of the Poona Court. This course would have been very inconvenient, and it was desirable to have the trial at the most convenient place. Besides Poona was in a state of excitement. Here we have a calmer atmosphere. This is a most important case. It is the second case of its kind that has been brought before a jury in India, and the first in this Province. I mention these matters that these may be no misapprehension. Having explained this matter, I wish to press this upon you that it does not really matter in the least whether Government were justified in their action or not. Whether Government were acting wrongly or injudiciously it does not affect your duty. Your duty consists in giving your verdict in accordance with the evidence before you. So much for the connection of this to persons and with Keshav's suggestion as to hardship. Having put that aside I can now deal with the law upon the case and the evidence. In the case, Now, before I read to you section 124a, I call your attention exactly to what you have to try in this matter. According to the Criminal Procedure Code the judge and the judge exclusively is responsible for giving the law to the jury. You are bound to take from me the meaning of the section 124a, and for which the learned gions is responsible. If I may be wrong the responsibility is exclusively upon me. It is for me to direct you as to the meaning of the section, and it is for you to decide whether the case comes within the meaning of that section. You must decide and give your opinion after reading and forming your appreciation of the evidence. You must exclude from your mind what the counsel may have said about the law.

Now, if you are satisfied that the two prisoners, or either of them, are responsible for the publication of these two articles in the "Kesari," the next question is whether that makes them guilty of an offence against section 124 A of the Penal Code? Did they or either of them, by means of the articles, excite or attempt to excite in their readers feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India? That is a question of the meaning and effect of the articles, and the fact that the accused in publishing them, and it is entirely and exclusively a question for you to decide. But there is a preliminary question to be considered, and that is, what is the meaning of section 124 A of the Penal Code, and what is the nature of the offence which it makes punishable? That preliminary question is for me to decide. The law I require you to accept from me the explanation of the section and of the offence; and it is then for you to determine upon the evidence before you, whether the facts constituting the offence as explained by me have been established, and whether the prisoners are guilty or not.

SECTION 124A EXPLAINED.

Now, I comes to deal with the law, as contained in section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, and before I read it I would point out that here are certain matters which I shall ask you to dismiss altogether from your minds. In the first place, in construing the section I do not propose to discuss the English law of seditions lebel, though I have most fully considered the cases to which Mr. Pugh has referred, and the writing of Sir James Stephen and others on the subject. I believe that the explanation which I shall give you is not in any way in consistent with the best English authorities; but the country to be applied is the Penal Code. Will now, I ask you to look at the section and the way it is wor ded. It says: "Whosoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life, or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine." To the above is appended the following explanation:—"Such a disapprobation of the massures of the measures of the Governmentas is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation is not an offence within this clause." You will observe that the section consists of two parts first, a general clause, and then an explanation. The object of the explanation is a negative one, to show that certain acts which might otherwise be regarded as exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, or not to be so regarded. We must, therefore, first consider the first or general clause of the section by itself, and then see how far the explanation qualifies it.

DISAFFECTION.

The offence as defined by the first clause is exciting or attempting to excite feelings of *disaffection* to the Government. What are "feelings of disaffection"? I agree with the late Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Comer Petheram, that disaffection hatred means simply the absence of affection. It mean' enmity, dislike, hostility, contempt, and every form of ill to the Government. "Disloyalty" is perhaps the best general term, comprehending every possible form of bad feeling to the Government. That is what the law means by the disaffection which a man must not attempt to excite, or which he must not make or try to make others feel enmity of any kind towards the Government. You will observe that the amount or intensity of the disaffection is absolutely immaterial except perhaps in dealing with the question of punishment: If a man excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to a great or small, he is guilty under the section. In the next place, it is absolutely immaterial whether any feelings of disaffection have been excited or not, by the publication in question. It is true that there is before you a charge against each prisoner that he has actually excited feelings of disaffection to the Government. If you are satisfied that he has done so, you will, of course find him guilty. But if you should hold that that charge is not made out and that no one is proved to have been excited to entertain feelings of disaffection to the Government by reading these articles, still, that alone, would not justify you in acquitting the prisoners. For each of them is charged not only with exciting feelings of disaffection, but also with attempting to excite such feelings. You will observe that the section places on absolutely the same footing the successful exciting of feelings of disaffection, and the unsuccessful attempt to excite them, so that if you find that either of the prisoners has tried to excite such feelings in others, you must convict him even if there is nothing to show that he succeeded. Again, it is important that you should fully realize another point. The offence consists in exciting or attempting to excite in others certain bad feelings towards the Government. It is not the exciting or attempting to excite mutiny or rebellion, or any sort of actual disturbance great or small. Whether any actual disturbance or outbreak was actually caused by these articles is absolutely immaterial. If the accused intended by the articles to excite rebellion or disturbance, his act would doubtless fall within Section 124A, and would probably fall within other sections of the Penal Code. But even if he neither excited nor intended to excite any rebellion or outbreak or forcible resistence to the authority of the Government, still if he tried to excite feelings of enmity to the Government, that is sufficient to make him guilty under the section. I am aware that some distinguished persons have thought that there can be no offence against the section unless the accused either counsels or suggests rebellion or forcible resistance to the Government. In my opinion that view is absolutely opposed to the express words of the section itself, which as plainly as possible makes the exciting or attempting to excite certain feelings, and not the actual attempting to induce to any course of section such as rebellion or forcible resistance, the test of guilt. I can only account for such a view by attributing it to a complete misreading of the explanation attached to the section, and to a misapplication of to explanation beyond its true scope. Lastly, the authority or institution against which it is an offence to excite or attempt to excite feelings of disaffection is "the Government established by law in British India." What is the meaning of that expression?

THE GOVERNMENT DEFINED.

It means, in my opinion, British rule and its representatives as such,—the existing political system as distinguished from any particular set of administrators. The result is that you have to apply this test to the case of each of these two prisoners: Did she by these articles, try to excite in the minds of their readers, feeling of disloyalty or enmity to the Government? Now, I come to the explanation to Section 124A, and the question is how far it qualifies the section as just explained by me, and whether it supplies you with any other test to apply to these articles. Let us read the explanation again:—"Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention only of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause."

THE EXPLANATION CONSIDERED.

Let us consider each part of this explanation, as we have considered each part of the first clause. Observe first that, as I have already said, while the first clause shows affirmatively what the offence made punishable by the section is, the explanation states negatively what it is not: it says that something "is not disaffection," and "is not an offence within this clause." Therefore its object is to protect from condemnation pronounced by the first clause certain acts which it distinguishes from the disloyal attempts which the first clause deals with. The next and most important point for you to bear in mind is that the thing protected by the explanation is "the making of comments on the measures of the Government" with a certain intention. This shows that the explanation has a strictly defined limited scope. Observe that it has no application whatever unless you come to the conclusion that the writings in question can fairly and reasonably be construed as the making of comments on the measures of the Government." It does not apply to any sort of writing except that. It does not apply to any writing which consist not merely of comments upon the Government measures, but of attacks upon the Government itself. I would apply for instance of legislative enactments, such as the Epidemic Diseases Act, or any particular tax, or of administrative measures, such as the steps taken by the Government for the suppression of plague or famine. But if you come to the conclusion that these writings are an attack not merely upon such measures, but upon the Government itself, its existence, its motives, or its feelings towards the people, than you must put aside the explanation altogether, and apply the first clause of the section. In the next place, supposing that you are satisfied that these writings can fairly and reasonable be construed as "comments on the measures of the Government" and not as attacks upon the Government itself, still you cannot apply the explanation unless you believe that such comments were made with the intention of exciting only "such a disprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority." This, you will see, draws a distinction between attempting to excite feelings of disaffection "to the Government, and intending to excite only a certain species of "disapprobation" of Government measures; and protects the latter only. What is the meaning of "disapprobation" of Government measures as contrasted with "disaffection" to the Government? I agree with Sir Comer Petheram that while disaffection means simply disapproval; and that it is quite possible to like or be loyal to anyone, whether an individual or a Government, and at the same time to disapprove strongly of his or its measures. This distinction is the essence of the section. A man is clearly entitled to make criticisms, he may do, and what he may not do. A man may criticise or comment upon any measure or act of the Government, whether legislative or executive, and freely express his opinion upon it. He may discuss the Income Tax Act, the Epidemic Diseases Act, or any military expenditure, the suppression of plague or famine, or the administration of justice. He may express the strongest condemnation of such measures, and he may do so severely, add even unreasonably, perversely and unfairly. So long as he confines himself to that, he will be protected by the explanation. But if he goes beyond that, and, whether in the case of comments upon measures or not, holds up the Government itself to the hatred or contempt of his readers, as, for instance, by attributing to it every sort of evil and misfortune suffered by the people, or dwelling adversely on its foreign origin and character, or imputing to it base motives, or accusing it of hostility or indifference to the welfare of the people, then he is guilty under the section, and the explanation will not save him.

HONEST JOURNALISM PROTECTED.

The object of the explanation is to protect honest journalism and bona fide criticism of public measures and institutions with a view to their improvement, and to the remedying of grievances and abuses, and to distinguish this from attempts, whether open or disguised, to make the people hate their rulers. So long as a journalist confines himself to that he has nothing to fear. It seems to me that this view of the law secures all the liberty which any reasonable man can desire, and that to allow more would be culpable weakness, and fatal to the interests not only of the Government but of the people. But now, there are other words in the explanation which we have still to consider. To come within the protection of the explanation, a writing must not only be the making of comments on Government measures with the intention of exciting only disapprobation of them as distinguished from disaffection to the Government, but the disapprobation must be "compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority." What that means it that even exciting disapprobation of Government measures may be carried too far. For instance, if a man, published comments upon Government measures which were not merely severe, unreasonable or unfair, but so violent and bitter, or accompanied by such appeals to political or religious fanaticism, or addressed to ignorant people at a time of great public excitement, that persons reading those comments would carry their feelings of hostility beyond the Government measures to their author, the Government, and would become indisposed to obey and support the Government, and if it could fairly be gathered from the writing as a whole that the writer or publisher intended these results to follow, then he would be guilty under the section and would not be protected by the explanation. Observe the nature of this "dispositions, which makes the whole difference between a "disapprobation" of measuses which amount to "disaffection" to Government, and a disapprobation which does not. It is not merely "a disposition to render obedience and also to "support" the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts. And it is a disposition to support that lawful authority against unlawful attempts not only to "resist" it—that is to oppose it be force—but also to "subvert" it—that is, to weaken and undermine it by any unlawful means whatever. And lastly it is a disposition to support the Government against all such unlawful attempts whenever occasion may arise not only against any particular unlawful attempt proceeding or impending at the time of the publication I believe that it is an inaccurate reading of this part of the explanation, a too exclusive attention to the expressions about obedience and resistance, and an insufficient attention to other expressions equally important, which has caused some people to misunderstand the whole section, and to imagine that no one can be convicted under it even if he assails the Government itself, and not merely Government measures unless he counsels or suggests rabellion or forcible resistance.

THE QUESTION OF INTENTION.

You will thus see that the whole question is one of the intention of the accused in publishing these articles. Did they intend to excite in the minds of their readers feelings of disaffection or enmity to the Government? Or did they intend merely to excite disapprobation of certain Government measures? Or did they intend to excite no feeling adverse either to the Government or its measures, but only to excite interest in a poem about Shivaji and a historical discussion about his alleged killing of a Mahomedan general? These are the questions which you have to consider. But you may ask how are we to ascertain whether the intention of the accused was this, that, or the other? The answer is that you must gather the intention of the accused as best you can from the language of the articles themselves. What is the intension which the articles themselves convey to your minds? In considering this, you must first ask yourselves what would be the natural and probable effect of reading such articles in the minds of the readers of the "Kesari," to whom they were addressed: If you think that the only feelings which such readers would be excited to are feelings of interest in a poem or a historical or ethical discussion, then you may presume that that is all the accused intended to excite. If you think that such readers would naturally and probably be excited to entertain feelings of enmity to the Government, then you will be justified in presuming that the accused intended to excite feelings of enmity or disaffection. As a matter of common sense a man is presumed to intend the natural and ordinary consequences of his acts: he cannot, speaking generally, say: Although this language would have the natural and ordinary effect of exciting feeling of disaffection, I did not when publishing it intend that it should do so. But in considering what sort of effect these articles would be likely to produce, you must have regard to the particular class of persons among whom they were circulated, and to the time and other circumstances in which they were circulated. An article which, if published in England or among highly educated people would produce no effect at all, such as an article on cow-killing—might, if published among Hindus in India, produce the utmost possible excitement. An article which, if published at a time of profound peace, prosperity and contentment would excite no bad feeling, might, at a time of agitation and unrest, excite intence hatred to the Government. Therefore, in judging of the intention with which the accused published these articles, you must first of all consider how such articles would naturally affect the minds of people like the readers of the "Kesari" at that particular time, the 15th June, in the then existing state of the country and of public feeling. Would such persons at that time and in the circumstances then existing regard the articles as a poem and a historical discussion applying no moral to the British Government here and now, or would they be excited by it to feelings of enmity to the Government?

JUDGING FROM A COMMONSENSE STANDPOINT.

But in the next place, in judging of the intention of the accused, you must be guided not only by your estimate of the effect of the articles upon the minds of their readers, but also by your common sense, your knowledge of the world, and your understanding of the meaning of words. Read the articles, and ask yourselves as men of the world whether they impress you on the whole as a mere poem and a historical discussion without disloyal purpose, or as attack on the British Goeernment under the disguise of a poem and historical discussions. It may not be easy to express the difference in words; but the difference in tone and general drift between a writer who is trying to stir up ill-will, and one who is not, is generally unmistakeable, whether the writing is a private letter, or a leading article, or a poem, or the report of a discussion. If the object of a publication is really seditious, it does not matter what form it takes. Disaffection may be excited in a thousand different ways. A poem, an allegory, a drama, a philosophical or historical discussion, may be used for the purpose of exciting disaffection just as much as direct attack upon the Government. You have to look through the form and look to the real object: you have to consider whether the form of a poem or discussion is genuine, or whether it has been adopted merely to disguise the real seditious intention of the writer. Again, in judging of the intention of the writer or publisher, you must look at the articles as a whole, giving due weight to every part. It would not be fair to judge of the intention by isolated passages or casual expressions without reference to the context. You must consider each passage in connection with the others and with the general drift of the whole. A journalist is not expected to write with the accuracy and precision of a lawyer or a man of science; he may do himself injustice by hasty expressions out of keeping with the general character and tendency of the articles It is this general character and tendency that you must judge the intention by looking at every passage so far as it throws light upon this. You have heard much discussion as to the exact meaning of various expressions in those articles and the best way of reading certian passages into English. These discussions no doubt were necessary and it is important that we should as far as possible exactly understand the true meaning of every word. But it would be a great mistake to let the decision of this case turn upon mere verbal niceties of translation, or discussions as to the best English equivalents of particular Marathi terms. We must look at these articles not as grammarians or philologists might do, but as the ordinary readers the "Kesari" would look at them—readers who are impressed not by verbal refinements but by the broad general drift of an article. From this point of view it by no means follows that the most literal rendering or a passage is that which best conveys its meaning in English. What we want to get at is the way in which an ordinary reader would understand the whole articles; and hence to gather the intention with which the article was written and published. Were the accused publishing a harmless poem and historical discussion, or were they using the form of a poem and a historical discussion for the real purpose of exciting enmity to the Govefnment? In dealing with this question, as with all others in a criminal case, you must remember to give the accused the benefit of any reasonable doubt, and to give the articles not only a fair but a liberal and generous consideration.

A QUESTION OF INTENTION.

As you will see it is a question of intention, as you have got to get somewhere or other to the mind of the reader, it is always not an easy thing to do. You may ask, looking at the articles, how is the intention of the articles published to be determined, and you may also ask, how can we tell what his intention was in publishing the poetial compositions? You may say, how can we tell whether his intention was simply to publish a historical discussion as regards Shivajee and Afzulkhan, or if he was his intention to stir up under that guise hatred against the Government. There are two distinct ways in which you must approach the question in order to determine what the intention was. You must gather the intention in the best way you can from the language of the articles and you may also take into conside ration under certain conditions other circumstances which are matters of evidence, namely, the articles about the plague and the Diamond Jubilee, and so forth. But the first and most important index of the intention of the writer or the publisher of a newspaper article is the language of the articles themselves. The first question you must ask yourself is this—would it be the natural and probable effect upon the mind of a reader of the *Kesari* at that particular time by reading the articles? That is what you have got to consider because when you get at that you may frame in your mind an idea of what an ordinary reader of the *Kesari* would think, having read those articles. Then you must consider the next step, namely, that the writer intended to know the natural consequences of his act, and all you have to do is that you have to apply the test in that way. First, what would be the effect of the article on the mind of a man reading the article? First read the articles and see for yourself how the ordinary readers of the "Kesari" would feel in reading these articles, and try to ascertain whether or not it was such as to create a feeling of hatred against Government. What would be the impression left on the mind of any reader of the "Kesari"? Would it be simply one of interest in the historical discussion about Shivaji and Afzulkhan and so forth, or that there was something behind that historical incident. In order to arrive at the natural and probable effect upon the readers of the "Kesari," you must just go a step further and see whether "principles," though not necessarily, a there was anything which was likely in all probability to produce an effect which was intended by the publisher to be produced. In considering what is the natural and ordinary consquence of a publication like this, I must impress upon you the most important thing in my summing up, and it is, that you must have due regard to the time, place, circumstances and the occasion of the publication. When you are considering the likely and probable effect on the people's mind in respect of a publication, you must consider who the people are. In my opinion it would be idle and absurd to ask yourselves what would be the effect on the minds of those who read the articles in a London drawing-room, or these who sat reading them at the Yacht Club in Bombay, but what you have to consider is what would be the probable and likely effect on the minds of those readers of the "Kesari" among whom the articles are circulated and read. You have not to consider what effect the articles would have upon Englishmen and upon Parsees, and upon many of the cultivated and philosophical Hindus. No, you have to ask yourself the natural and probable effect of a writing of that kind on the mind of an ordinary Hindu of the class of the subscribers of the "Kesari"—Hindu Mahrattas and the inhabitants of the Deccan of that kind.

THE CONDITION OF THE TIME.

You have not only to consider the class of persons who subscribed to the "Kesari," but you have also got to consider the condition and the time, not in the year 1890, or 1891, or 1892, or 1893, or even 1896 but in June 1897, and also the particular state of things at the time when the articles were disseminated among them. Then you have to look at the standing and the position of the defendant. He is a man of influence and a man of importance among the people, and looking at these articles you must ask yourself the question how would readers of the "Kesari" be effected by reading these articles. You must exercise your own common sense and knowledge of the world and the knowledge of the way in which a man writes when he is aminated by a particular feeling. You can form a pretty general notion of what a man is driving at, or what he wants to express himself from a perusal of his writings. You can certainly form an opinion as to the object of the writing, whether it is inspired by good will or is meant to create ill-will. It is not very difficult to differentiate between the language of hostility, and the language of loyalty and good-will, and of criticism and of comment. You must ask yourselves having read the articles, whether the writer is trying to stir up the feelings of the readers against the Government, he is trying to do something altogether different. You must remember that the prosecution have got to establish against the accused that the construction of the articles which they have put forward is true. In all criminal cases, and whether the charge was that of sedition or murder or, any other offence, the prosecution have to prove their case, and here they have to prove the construction of the articles to show that they were written with the intention of exciting disaffection.

DISPUTED TRANSLATIONS.

And again, you must remember that there has been some dispute about the correctness of some of the translations that have been put before you. Most of you have got to deal with documents which are in their original form in a foreign language, and indeed there has been a great deal of criticism upon them. I do not intend to trouble you with any criticism of the various renderings put before you. You have heard a great deal about it, and I have no doubt you remember it. There are two translations put before you, one of which has been called a free, and the other a literal translation. What I would advise you is that wherever there is no dispute about the accuracy of the free translation, where its rendering has not been challenged, you should be guided by the free translation. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that because the translation is literal, it is more correct than the translation which is called free. An absolutely literal translation from one language to another may give in the second language an extremely imperfect and really inaccurate idea of the meaning and spirit of the original. These documents have been translated by a translator of the Court, a Hindu gentleman, whose capacity to translate cannot not, for one moment, be doubted. The accuracy of the literal rendering of the articles, by the Hindu interpreter has not been challenged by the defence, who found fault with the free translation of certain expressions occurring in the article. In the free translation there was not given any absolute literal meaning of the the words, but their real genuine equivalents in English. Where there is any dispute as to the accuracy of what is called a free translation, you can look at the literal translation and try to see what the writer and the publisher intended by these articles. Then, again, where there is a conflict of evidence as to the meaning of a particular expression, I would advise you to give, under the usual rule, the benefit of any reasonable doubt to the accused. Before you come to any conclusion you must first of all, in the case of disputed translations, judge the context what was meant

SHIVAJI'S HISTORY.

I will now come to the articles, but in doing so I wish you to bear in mind the nature of the Shivaji controversy. The first article is about Shivaji, the second article being professedly a report of certain speeches made at the Shivaji celebration. It is not necessary to say much about Shivaji, but there can be no question about his being the greatest and most distinguished Mahratta whose dealings are recorded in history. He raised the Mahrattas from a condition of absolute obscurity, and intignificancy ago. At that time there were factions among the Mahomedan rulers in certain parts of the Deccan. He took advantage of those factions, with which the Mahomedan kingdom had been rent and having taken possession of the several hill forts inaccessible places, he was eventually able to lay the foundations of the Mahratta power for the first time in the history of India. He was not only great soldier but a great administrators. According to some of the English historians he was a man of whom any nation would be proud, especially the nation which he had elevated out of obscurity as a soldier and a leader. His lordship after referring to historical incidents relating to Shivaji proceeded to remark he had gone into the history of Shivaji's exploits in order that you may realise the position of the man who is the hero of the incriminated article. It was in the year 1885 that it was complained that the tomb of Shivaji at Raighur was out of repair, and though it is true, as the Advocate-General said, that Shivaji was buried at Raighur, and the place is by tradition known as Shivji's tomb.

SHIVAJI'S TOMB.

The fact that the tomb was out of repair was mentioned by the *Kesari* paper and complaints were made on the subject. Lord Reay was at that time Governor of Bombay, and he appears to have taken some interest in the matter, and gave a small grant for the repair of the tomb. Nothing further was done until the year 1895, when we find another mention of the matter in the *Kesari*. There has, however, been mention of it by other persons before it was started by the "Kesari." An English author, Mr. Douglas, wrote a book in which he, to some extent, reproached the Marathas for having forgotten Shivaji. This being so the "Kesari" did not start the movement, but simply took it up after it had been started by other persons. It was said that the tomb had again been allowed to get out of repair. There was an article in the *Kesari* in which reminding India and the Maratha public of the memory of the national hero in more or less reproachful terms. Then came a small subscription from a student, and other subscriptions were invited. In 1895, soon after that article appeared in the *Kesari*, there appeared an acticle in the *Times of India*, which I need not read, but the wholepoint of which was that, it was unnecessary to make a fuss, that the agitation was uncalled for, as all that was needful in the shape of repairs had been done. Idon't know whether or not Mr. Pugh was right when he said this opposition gave an impetus to the movement, but I dare say this may have been the case. Whatever the reason the matter grew in interest, and the project received the support of persons like Mr. Justice Ranade. A big meeting was held at which resolutions were passed for the further repair and maintenance of this tomb. So far as it was a question simply of the repair of the tomb, there was, I think, nothing beyond that to call your attention to. When we came to 1896, it seems to have gone beyond that. The movement, which first originated in a desire to repair and preserve the tomb, now became a movement for the commemoration of Shivaji by a sort of demonstration or festival. Now I am anxious to tell you that up to that time there was nothing necessarily objectionable in the movement at all. There is no reason you to consider, but it does not strike me that there was anything objectionable. The Marathas and Hindus are perfectly entitled to celebrate the memory of Shivaji in any way they think, but if they do not overstap the mark. In the articles on the subject up to that time there was nothing, which I consider objectionable. So much for Shivaji and the history of the celebration to his memory up to the year 1896.

THE MURDER OF AFZUL KHAN.

Now there is another thing which is closely connected with this matter, and in regard to which we have heard a great deal, and of which the controversy aspect is the murder of Afzul Khan. I will remind you briefly of what the historical incident was. You must bear in mind that all that is in dispute is what really occurred. There is no doubt as to what English historians say about the matter. When I say English historians, I refer particularly to Grant Duff's History of the Marathas, which has been quoted more than once in this case. You will recollect that Shivaji was nominally a subject of Bijapur. On one occasion the Bijapur force was sent against him, headed by a Mahomedan General, called Afzul Khan, who brought his army to the neighbourhood of Wai, which, as you know, is close to Mahableshwar. Shivaji and his troops were at Pertagah, a fortressome few miles off also near Mahableshwar. Well the story is that Shivaji sent Ambassadors to Afzul Khan, representing that he was submissive, contrite, and repentant, and having rebelled against his master's court he was willing to surrender himself, at all events, he sent humble messages to Afzul Khan, who was persuaded, that he was very much frightened and was willing to surrender. Consequently Afzul Khan sent as an envoy to him about the terms of submission, a Brahmin, called Gopinath Pantoji. This man came to Shivaji at the fort of Pertagah and succeeded in corrupting him. He went to his tent at night and represented that as he was a Hindu servant of a Mahomedan master, Afzulkhan, Shivaji and Pantoji should ally themselves for the purpose of protecting the Hindu religion against the Mahomedan's power. The story is that by persuasion an argument Gopinath was subverted, and he then went back to Afzulkhan, representing that Shivaji was in a great fright and ready to make submission, provided the latter would come to see him to reassure him. Shivaji having asked for a peaceful conference with Afzulkhan, prepared for it by laying in ambush numbers of his troops all around, and what is more, armed himself, put on chain armour under his clothes, and fastened to his fingers of the left hand a steel instrument. Afzul Khan came to the appointed place, and it was represented that he should come more or less by himself without many soldiers While Afzul Khanand Shivaji were in friendly embrace Shivaji plunged into Afzulkhan the steel hooks attached to his fingers and in that way murdered him while the troops which were in ambush fell upon the followers of Afzul Khan, and defeated them with great slaughter. That is the story of the assassination of Afzul Khan as told by English historians. It may be correct or it may not, I don't know this and cannot say.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE MURDER.

In 1894, a gentleman called Professor Karkaria, who interested himself in historical researches, gave a lecture on the murder of Afzulkhan. He discussed the question to what extent Shivaji ought to be condemned for the act. The purport of his lecture was to justify Shivaji to a certain extent, and to contend that Gopinath Pantoji was not a servant of Afzulkhan. He also said that what Shivaji did was done for the purpose of self-defence, as Afzulkhan would have murdered him if he had not murdered Afzulkhan. We have to consider how far such a discussion is justifiable, I see no reason why a person should not discuss in a proper moderate way the question whether the assassination was justifiable, although there are subjects of legitimate comment and discussion. You will readily recognise that they are rather delicate subjects, that is to say, there are subjects which a man of importance, a leader of the people, ought to be careful as to the spirit in which they are discussed to a mixed audience. It is one thing to discuss it amongst a number of philosophers; it is another to discuss it amongst an ignorant mob. These subjects as to whether Shivaji murdered Afzulkhan and whether that murder was justified, are delicate in that sense; that, although in a proper way, discussion does no harm and may be very interesting, they are topics, men of legal mind, under favourable circumstances, may very easily twist. It is quite legitimate for Marathas to take pride in Shivaji and discuss his exploit, but bearing in mind that he was the greatest of Hindu rulers, and that that rule was overthrown by the British, the subject is a delicate one. It obviously lends itself to orations which might inflame people to seek to regain the state of independence they had under him; that might soon be made a burning topic, and therefore it behoves people to be very careful how they deal with a subject of that kind. You must consider whether man discusses it in an innocent way or whether he had any intention of dealing with it in a dangerous way. In this connection I may call attention to the article first named "Hero Worship." I may say at once that I do not think there is any thing objectionable in it, as it stands by itself, and without reference to the articles which may be regarded as throwing light on the policy of Tilak. As Mr. Pugh said this article is on the same lines as the essay of Car

not enough of that even. They toil through the day by tying up their stomachs to appease pangs of hunger. This comes after the passage dealing with the interception of the wealth of the country by foreigners and the desolations and ruin of the country by plague and famine is referred to. "But there is no necessary allusion here to the British Government, and you must take it in connection with the rest of the poem. The contrast still remains here; in the time of Shivaji there were these splendid Mavlas in whom Shivaji trusted, but now they are reduced to this miserable pitiable condition. How does the article go on?—"O people how did you tolerate in the "Kshetra." I think there is good ground for thinking that "endure" is an accurate, reading of the word in the original freely translated as "tolerate," as they would take it as meaning endure. "Where there is a doubt as to the meaning and the word "we must, in common fairness" give to the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. The word "tolerate" carries with it the idea of the power to overthrow and of restrain and so forth, whilst "endure" does not necessarily perhaps convey that meaning, so we, will employ the word "endure" in this passage,. The article would then read: Opeople how did you endure in the "Kshetra" the incarceration of those good preceptors, this religious teacher of mine, the Brahmins, whom I protected, and who, while they abided by their own religion in times of peace forsook the darbhas in their hands for arms which they bore when occasion required." There you have as the next item in this general desolation, What?—The incarceration ou the imprisonment of Brahmins. Shivaji, said the writer, protected the Brahmins, now a days they are imprisoned, what does this mean? The Advocate-General has put in evidence the article in the "Kesuri" of 1894, dealing with an incident which happened in town of Wai when certain Brahmin, were sent to prison after a criminal procecution, There was a disturbance at Wai in connection with some Mahomedan Mosque and music played by Hindoo processionist.. I no dot know the details.

THE PUNISHMENT OF BRAHMINS.

At any rate there had been some disturbance, and a prosecution was instituted, in which the Magistrate or Judge who tried the case came to a decision adverse to the Brahmins, and punished them, Mr. Pugh said there was no suggestion in this passage, as put forward by the prosecution, that Brahmins should be above the law, and not sent to prison, but that it was perfectly legitimate for any person to criticise the decision of a Court of Justice, and to say in an article in a paper that any particular sentence is wrong. This also is perfectly true, but here again the whole question is whether this statement appears in this list of items of desolation in such a way that you can reasonably compare it with the articles with which Mr. Pugh deals. The contention is that, Shivaji protected the Brahmins and that under the present regime they are put in prison. It is for you to consider whether what is there contained is not an objection to the imprisonment of all Brahmins as such holding it up as a grievance to Hindus during the time of Shivaji Brahmins were protected and under the British Government they were imprisoned, what can be the object of putting that in a string with all those other topics. If this was made the subject of a separate article, without all these accompanying items, and being lumped up with this tale of desolation which is contrasted with what prevailed under native rule there would be a great deal of force in the contenion of Mr. Pugh, but when it was mixed up with the other grievances of foreigners takin away the wealth of the country you must consider with what object it was done. Why was this extremely delicate and inflammatory topic with others equally inflammatory disseminated at this particular moment? You must consider these articles aswhole, and ask yourselves whether the publisher or the writer must not have known that any ordinary Hindoo or Mahratta would naturally have a strong feeling against a Government which had imprisoned the Brahmins.

THE SLAUGHTER OF KINE.

Now let us turn to the next passage—" The cows, the foster mothe of babes when their mother lees them behind, the mainstay of the agriculturists; the important of strength to many people which I worshipped as my mothr, and protected more than my life, is taken daily to the slaughter house, and ruthlessly slaughtered there." Here again it is perfectly true that the law will never interfere with any man who writes article to say that cows ought to be protected. It has often been done, and English people have written to some effect that, having regard to the feelings an sentiments of the Hindoo about the cow it ought to be taken into account by the Government so as to prhibit its slaughter altogether. Can you say, however, that this is a point which has been argued here? Has it been argued, or has it been string upon a str of similar topics in such a way as not to appeal to the reason but to the passions of the people, who passions were then inflamed upon that as upon number of other things. What connection is there ween the preservation of the sacred cow and the ost acquittal of the British soldiers charged with effes against netives, except that both are subjects upon which enmity can be very easily aroused against British Government. That is what you have got ask yourselves. Of course if you can find anyther object in connection with all these things being, and the particular time and the particular circstances with which you have to deal, you must prest to any criminal object unless you have no doubt the matter. At the present time nothing suggests it to my mind as to why all these topics of prejudice were accumulated at that particular moment, not see any discussion at all.

MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE.

The following sentences appealed to the wishes and sentiments another class. They are three in number, and all started in inverted commas. They are: " He himself running exactly within the line of fire of my. I thought him to be a bear," "There spleens are y enlarged," "How do the white men escape by g these meaningless pleas. These are references unfortunates cases which, as every one knows ocom time to time in which an Englishman, gent British soldier, is tried for murder or an assault native, cases in which the defence is that the thing was an accident and a slight blow only was ed, but, owing to some disease of the spleen, the ences had been fatal. The sentence about "mself, etc.," has been referred to by the Advocate-al, who put in an article from the "Kesari," h explain what that reference means. It seems a gentleman was out shooting some years ed at a woman cruching amongst the bushes, fied her, and his plea that the whole matter was dent was accepted. The article is question although this was done by a native, still this was taken which ought not to have been made. under a certain section of the Penal Codes, an offence which could have been punished years imprisonment Mr. Pugh said this is a which is discussed every day, and the words in inminated article are "This great injustice is ed in these days in the tribunals of justice." te permissible to comment proceedings of a couice, and to say that foreigners are on the rec who ought not to have been acquitted. writer can say this with perfect propriety out bringing himself within the terms on 124A. But you must look at the contly was this particular statement put in. s nothing said in the way of criticism of nd negligent act such as is dealt with in ari" article of 1894. This is put forward as on the general list which makes up the rain try following upon the staff of things Shiv behind him. You will take this as strong with the other remarks upon imprisonment Brahmins and the slaughter upon the sacred cow, deal with this in the same way as if it made the subject of a separate article, and n at the time when Hindoos and natives are not in an inflamed and excited state, not take it as forming part of the whole of the parts which throws light upon the objection in saying all these pleas are groundless people escape.

HOW AS TO BE OBTAINED.

We next c passage—" Could any man have dared proper glance at the wife of another, sharp swords would have leapt out of the instantly. Now, however, opportunities of in railway carriages, and women are dr hand. You comunchs how do you hrool that redressed" In regard to the words 'dressed," there has been a good deal of the word used in the original is "dade, and n has been as to whether it means redress or redress by a peaceful representation thority. The Oriental Translator says the word necessarily implies the use of for does the idea of a peaceable representation was allowed to give his own explanatly the opposite, and the word would clude the use of force. In Molesworth's meanings are given for the word, the aint, representation," the second "redress," and nothing is said as to the way ress is to be obtained. I have another the year 1829 in which it is suggested, a way, that redress by "dada" was by way of some kind of representation these two meanings given for the word st choose between them The only text I can suggest is the one I suggested look at the context, and see whether it is probable the writer meant redress by force of arms, redress by ones own effort, or redress by means of a peaceable representation to the higher authorities. Now look at the end again, and see what the sense of it is. The question is one of insults to women, a delicate topic anywhere, and a delicate topic here, particularly at a time when this charge is made amongst the alleged grievances of the people of Poona that women are insulted, or liable to be insulted during these inspections.

A RESORT TO FORCE.

These words suggested that in the time of Shivaji at these insults to women a thousand swords would have leapt out of their scabbards, in other words that that they would have been avenged by force, whereas now "Opportunities are availed of, etc" and "women are dragged by the hand." Then follow the words "you eunuchs, or cowards. Get that redressed." It has been contended on behalf of the defence to show that the real meaning is to make a representation to the superior authorities. But admitting that why call them cowards and why refer to a thousand swords? Is it likely that the author or publisher meant to say that opportunities are availed of in railway carriages and women are dragged by the hand. "You cowards, make a petition to the Government." Why does he call them cowards if that is all he wanted them to do? It does not require heroic courage to present a petition to Government. When you call a man a coward, and remind him that in days gone by the way to avenge these insults was to draw the sword, is it likely you would mean that he should present a petition? Is it likely? You must bear in mind there is a real ambiguity in the word standing by itself, but in trying to arrive at what was meant you must take it in connection with all this talk about cowards, and the drawing of sharp swords. All these things have to be considered and considered with the greatest attention, in deciding the meaning of a word like this, and you have to consider whether it is reasonable or likely that when he says "You cowards, why do you let a women be insulted? Get that redressed" he means "Go to the Government with a complaint."

THE NATIVE PRINCES.

Now we come to another item altogether, the sentences in which it was suggested that native princes are deprived of their powers. These sentences are in inverted commas. Somebody is supposed to be speaking, and it is difficult to say who is the speaker. The words are—" He is mad. Lift him up and send him on a pilgrimage. He is fond of pleasure. Deprive him of his powers, saying it will be for a time only. This is the way in which royal families are handled now. What misfortune has overtaken the land? How have all these kings become quite effeminate like those on a chess-board. How can I bear to see this heart-rending sight. Here it looks as if the British Government was supposed to be speaking the words in inverted commas, and the article deals with the relations between the Government and the native princes. It refers to particular reasons given for depriving native princes of their powers. This again is a subject upon which prejudice is likely to be caused and has been caused. The people of India are much attached to the native princes, and here the suggestion is put forward that it is part of the policy of the Government to deprive these princes of their powers on empty groundless pretexts. Mr. Pugh said what was perfectly true that exception had been taken in England to the way in which native princes have been deprived of their powers, and the conduct of Government has been adversely commented upon. Further, that this was a poetical form of saying the Government ought to state openly their grounds for acting in this way, and depriving the princes of their powers. If you look at it more closely you will see there is nothing about stating their ground and there is no particular case discussed, but there is a general statement that royal families are being handled in this way. It is for you to consider what could be the object of associating this particular item, this particular topic of prejudice with all the other topics which go to make up the sum total of the misery which exists under the British Government and which did not exist in the time of Shivaji. These remarks on the Indian princes refer directly to the British Government, and it is difficult to say what object it can have been written with except the same object as the other topics of prejudice which make up the aggregate dealing with these delicate subjects.

THE REMAINDER OF THE ARTICLE.

Mr. Justice Strachey then read the concluding portion of the article, and proceeded to analyse it, saying the reference to the debt of obligation was that Shivaji laid the British under obligation by protecting them, but the British had not discharged their duty and had left it undone. The greater part of this reference could have no meaning at all unless it were that the Government had not done what it was there exhorted to do, namely, to make the people happy. Did not he asked the Jury, this article draw a contrast between the time of Shivaji, when the people were happy the Brahmins protected, and the cow regarded as sacred, whereas under British rule the Brahmins were imprisoned, the cow allowed to be slaughtered, and the native princes had their independence interfered with under frivolous pretext. Mr. Pugh had suggested that this last paragraph a suggestion was made that these things ought to be put right by a petition to Government or a representation of some kind, but he did not see anything which necessarily referred to a petition by the people. This was a message from Shivaji to the British Government, and as he remainded the English of the benefits they received from him the allusion was placed beyond doubt. Now he had gone through the whole article, and the jury had to see what the writer was driving at in accumulating all these items of grievances which he called the ruin and desolation of the land. Was it, he asked, his object to show the British Government ought to be hated, and he wished his readers to hate it? If these things were calculated to make the British Government hateful, the jury might take it the writer meant to make the Government hateful. The jury would remember too that at this time there was the feeling about the plague, the examination of the houses, the soldiers visits, and the allegations as to the treatment of the women, and this article was sent forth amongst the Hindoos and Mahrattas in which were compiled in one concentrated form all things which of late years had been known to create bad feelings between the British Government and natives. It was for the jury to consider whether the publisher of this paper meant to say plainly to the people that Shivji made the people happy whilst the British Government failed in its duty to make them happy; Shivaji protected the sacred cow whilst the British Government allowed it to be slaughtered; Shivaji protected the Brahmins, and the British Government allowed them to be put in prison; that under Shivaji the honour of women was protected whilst under the British women are assaulted in railway carriages; and that Shivaji was a native ruler, and under the British native prince are deprived of their power upon frivolous pretexts.

THE SECOND INCRIMINATED ARTICLE.

After tiffin, his Lordship continued his charge to the jury. His Lordship said: Gentlemen, I have finished now what I had to say with reference to the first article. Before I come to deal with the second I must remind you that it was published in the same issue of the paper. What I have said to you is a perfectly legitimate view in considering the intention with which the second article was published. In considering the intention of the second, you have to put it side by side with the intention of the first article. If you take that the first article is published with a seditious intention, that is to say with intention to excite disaffection by means of utterances of Shivaji, then you will be fully justified in holding the articles come within the section. As to the motives of sedition, you have to draw of the one article from the other. If they were intended to excite no feeling except interest in the poem, then in the same way you will be justified in saying that the article was intended to give interest to certain historical discussion. Now, before I view the second article, I will just do what I did in the first case, and will give a summary of it. The case for the Crown is that under the disguise of a discussion of historical matters strenuous matters were introduced in the article. The kernel of the meaning of the article is given thus, that Maharattas and Hindus are discontented. They are asked to strive at unity by putting aside all mutual dissensions for the purpose of regaining the lost freedom of the country and for which purpose minor divisons are to be sunk. With that end in view a justification is sought and no blame is attached to any one who resorts to any mode—even assassination, to attain that end. They are told that Political assassination is no crime and that they have to recover their lost independence by violence. When they take Shivaji's and Afzulkhan's story in connection with this sentence and the meaning of the reference to French revolution, is that they have to strive "for our independence, and if any extreme measures are necessary don't put obstacles in the way of any one striving to get it." One thing required for that particular purpose is unity. "Dont worry other people with your scruples" That is a sort of description which in this story of Shivaji and Afzulkhan is introduced. Shivaji did not kill Afzulkhan for personal gain, but for the good of his country. He was justified by the purity of his motive, and, "so we must not be scrupulous about our means. We had to secure lost independence." I take this to be the very essence of the case for the Crown. It is holding out the British Government as "intolerable burden," not necessarily to over throw but to work with that aim in view. If that is the correct construction of the article then you will probably bring it within the section 124 A. This is the case for the Crown; but what is

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The defence says this is all imaginary, and the whole object of this article is simply to relate hist rical discussion. The main object was simply of Professor Banu and other people to keep in continuation the discussion started some years back. It was an interesting topic, and the discussion was whether Shivaji did assassinate Afzul Khan, and whether ordinary rules of morality applied to such transaction so as to justify the condemnation of Shivaji. That is the main object. The defence put it, there is no moral to be drawn against the British Government so far as Afzulkhan is talked about and that it is merely a reference to the past. That there is nothing against the present British Government, it being directed against Malec, that is to say, Mahomedan, and that it is entirely a historical discussion. Then there is another object intended in this lecture in connection with the dissentions of the parties existing in Poona. These persons were leaders of the native community we have divided between themselves, and were thus standing in the way of progress. It means an exhortation to bring about unity between them and that nothing was taken literaly. The object of unity is the improvement of the country and the raising of the intelectual and the moral standard of the people. It was not intended to recover the national independence but, it meant the general raising of the intelectual and the moral level. I will just put before you how these two cases stand. You have to read these articles. Are they really trying to persuade the people that anything is justified against the British Government? I do not known how this question can be answered except by the exercise of the common sense and your knowledge of the world. They had to consider the state of the mind in which the people to whom they were addressed were placed at Poona, how their feelings were towards the Government, and how their minds were burdened with the existing state of plague and how these articles, according to one view or the other would affect the people I shall take care not to say anything that may tell one way or the other. The festival was held early in June. You must bear in mind that a great deal of extraneous matter were introduced while reciting the Puran. It was followed by a sermon, then there were sports. Various representations as to what various schools should do were considered. This is a very legitimate thing but you will find a great deal of unnecessary inculcation which was really meant to show the back ground. Professor Pranjpe had in the middle of his speech said,

"DISCONTENT IS THE ROOT OF GOOD."

It is for you to say what meaning it bears. Mr. Pugh rightly said that the reading of Puran sermon was the subject which anybody was entitled to discuss. He put in evidence passages from the Sanscrit translation by Professor MaxMuller in which either these lines or words appeared. You have to see how it tends to secure co-operation and not know it meant to unite the people. Take the article as a whole to see whether it bears out the story told by the prosecution or by the defence. The remark about discontentment may have been made either innocently or seditiously. That depended upon the context of the article as a whole. Then comes the discussion by Professor Banu on the killing of Afzulkhan. There is a description how the professor has refuted the charge English historians made against Shivaji Maharaj. Well then, having argued that the English historians have given an incorrect view, he adopts another argument. He discusses, supposing Shivaji Maharaj was first who struck Afzulkhan, what right has any writer to call that act a murder. There you have an indication that no blame attaches to Shivaji for political assassination. It then discusses how English writers had the audacity to apply to Shivaji the same rules of morality which applied to the people who were inferior to the Maharaj. Here I speak to remind you of what I said before. Here is this question, has certain man a right to single them out as exceptions from the general code of morality? People are told that murders are justified under certain circumstances. What effect it produces upon hearers depends much upon the common-sense and self-control of the hearers as how to deal with that discussion, as to how far murder is justifiable. So it is a sort of case in which a man very easily cross the line. In considering what effect it is likely to produce you have to consider the state of prevailing feeling that I have described. We then go to the most important part of this report. At the conclusion of the speech Professor Banu said, "Every Maratha, every Hindu, whatever party he may belong to, must rejoice at Shivaji's coronation celebrations. We have to strive to remain one in temperances," &c., &c. There is not much dispute about the word sayantare. The Latin equivalent is supplied as "sorts of ages" in English. It may according to the context mean some kind or other of the liberty. In connection with this sentence the translation of the word is liberty or independence. Independence is national or political liberty. Then there are the words, "a terrible load to be lift off by all combination." Is it difficult to realise what terrible load means except that it means a task of regaining liberty. "Then it was said, "It will be never proper to place obstacles in the way of any person who tried to uplift the terrible load by any mode he chose. Choose your own mode, let other people follow theirs." What significance all this has.

"It will never be proper to place obstacles in the way of any person who, with a true mind, follows the pathu of plifting this burden in the manner he deems fit." That means that we should not set ourselves up to judge persons who are trying to follow their own views. It was perhaps even stronger than that, for it advised no interference, as was shown in the next remarks: "Our mutual dissensions impede our progress greatly." I suppose that must be read in combination with what had gone before, and must be intended to mean the regaining of lost independence. He then says: "If anyone be pressing down the country from above cut him off, but do not place impediments in the way of others." Assuming that that only meant not to place impediments in the way of other, let them then consider the next words:

LETTING BYGONES BE BYGONES.

"Let bygones be bygones, and let us forget and forgive one another for them. Have we not had enough of this? Life which would have had the same value in the estimation of great men as a fight among rats and cats? Occasions like the present festival which tend to unite the whole country must be welcome." There you will see that all dissensions, are advised to be put aside. Now, in regard to the meaning of the lecture. Professor Bhanu has given his own explanation. Mr. Pugh has put before you a letter of the professor, which had been sent after the article had been published. It appears that after the lecture was published some attention was drawn to it in the "Times of India" and this came to the notice of Professor Bhanu who wrote expressing his opinion the construction to be put upon his lecture, and also gave his own version of what took place. He said he did not mean to allude to independence, but that the end and aim of the lecture was something entirely different, and that he only agreed with Tilak in so far as the Shivaji celebration was concerned, and that they had come together for that purpose. There are two different points in connection with the matter, and I shall put them before you and it will be for you to consider which of them you rely on. The prosecution had said the meaning of the words used signified lost independance, and the defence theory is that the sentence is not intended to be read in that way, but that it should be read in another way altogether. Here were two public men agreed more or less in regard to putting forward some scheme in regard to the gaining of their lost independence, one of whom had suggested that in some future time their children would be able to take the administration of the country into their own hands. That idea might be consistent or inconsistent, and in regard to that let us see what follows, remembering that it is a most clear indication of the intention of the publisher in putting such remarks in his paper. Let us look at the paragraph which goes on to state, "So saying the Professor concluded his speech. Afterwards Professor Jinsiwalle said: If no one blames Napoleon for committing two thousand murders in Europe, and of Cæsar is considered merciful, though he needlessly committed slaughters in Gaul many a time, why should so virulent an attack be made on Shri Shivaji Maharajah for killing one or two persons? The people who took part in the French Revolution denied that they had committed murders, and maintained that they were only removing thorns from their path. Why should not the same principal argument be made applicable to the Maharashtri?"

A CONDEMNED REPORT.

You must take into account to the way so which the accused dodges about from present to past and past to present. He had also suggested that Shiri Shivaji was no more deserving of blame than Napoleon for killing people. I think it, however, only fair to tell you to bear in mind that this article only purports to be a report of the proceedings of a meeting, and must have been a good deal condensed. The word "afterwards" may have been intended to denote the lapse of a considerable period, and that the rapid transition from Shivaji to Napoleon may thereby not be so significant as it appears in the article. The allusion to Shri Shivaji and Napoleon and the killing of people in the French Revolution might have been justified, but why should he allude to the present time and the Maharashtra.

THE STRIPING AFTER LOST INDEPENCE.

Then the article continues: "It is true that we must swallow down our opinions on any occasion when an expression of them might be thought derimental to the interests of the country, but no one should permit his real opinions to be permanently trodden under foot." Professor Jinsiwale concluded his speech by expressing the hope that next year there would be witnessed greater unity amongst the various parties in Poona on the occasion of the festival." You have got the document before you, and I advise you to read the whole of the paragraphs again. I cannot say more about it than I have done, except that it is for you to say whether it does not strike you that the construction put on the words by the translator is correct in regard to all the talking about lost independence. Take the whole passage containing the reference to "striving to regain our lost independence," and say if you think it is a peaceful sentence. If you think so you can believe the defence, but you must also consider whether there is not a good deal of significance in the allusion to lost independence. It is for you to say, whether you think these expressions cannot be taken as meaning an intention to excite the feelings of the people. Counsel on both sides have dealt with the matter, and I now leave it entirely to you to deal with it, and in doing so to consider the time it was used and the feelings of the people to whom it was addressed. You have to consider the whole article, and whether he was justified in seeking greater political power for Hindoos from British Government. We then come to the words "After the conclusion of Professor Jinsiwale's speech, the President, Mr. Tilak, commenced his discourse." In regard to that you must weigh the explanation of Professor Bhanu, and remember that it was published in July, while the original article appeared on the 15th June. Professor Bhanu was then trying to excuse himself from something that had appeared in the "Times of India," but in considering that you must consider that Professor Bhanu did not swallow everything that was said. We then come to the part of the article where Tilak was the discourser. He said: "Great men are above the the common principles of morality." These principles fail in their scope to reach the pedestal of great men." In that Tilak undoubtedly draws a line between his her aters and himself, and, it is satisfactory that he does so, but he ought to have considered the subject was one that readers of a newspaper might misunder stand.

GREAT CARE REQUIRED.

In writing such an article he should have done so with the greatest care, especially when he considered the then state of the people, but the fact still remains that he drew a line between ordinary principles and exceptional men like Shivaji. Mr. Strachey then read the following additional extract:—"Did Shivaji commit a sin in killing Afzulkhan or not! The answer to this question can be found in the Mahabharat itself. Shrimat Krishna's advice in the "Gita" is to kill even our teachers and Kinsmen." In regard to that Tilak has clearly said that no blame attaches to any one who kills his teachers. Asking them to also consider that sentence with the others, his Lordship then alluded to the following passage:—"With benevolent intentions he murdered Afzulkhan for the good of others. If thieves enter our house and we have not sufficient strength in our wrists to drive them out we should without hesitation shut them up and burn them alive. In regard to that sentence, it might be taken as a justification to people unable to resist the inroad of the thieves to burn them alive, and might have reference to a resistance of the Government.

WHAT WAS MEANT BY THE INCRIMINATED ARTICLE.

The jury must, in considering the article, take into consideration Tilak's remarks about the French Revolution, about the entering into the houses, and his remarks about Afzulkhan and the justification of Shivaji and all the rest of it, and taking them in conjunction with the context, you are to make up your mind whether the accused meant only that "the people should unite to improve our people and to share in the administration of the British rule," or that he meant that the British rule was a terrible burden, and that extreme measures should be resorted to for the accomplishment of their object. You must in this matter exercise your common-sense and your understanding of the way in which a loyal man writes. You must exercise your common-sense and your knowledge of the world, and you may consider again and again right through the case in what light an ordinary reader of the "Kesari" would have taken the passages in question? It is for you to determine what would an ordinary reader think of the justification of Shivaji committing the murder, and of the people being invited to unite and other things mentioned in the article, considering the state of the country and the state of feeling prevailing particularly at Poona and in Western India.

THE REST OF THE ARTICLES.

I will now draw your attention to the other articles which have been put in by both sides. Articles have been put in by the Crown in order to show that the intention of the incriminated articles is probably disloyal and to excite disaffection; that this was the man who, on other occasions, showed ill-will to Government, and, therefore, presumably he was showing it here. On the other hand, the defence have put in certain articles with an opposite object in view, that is to say, that here is a man who in various ways showed good feelings and good disposition to Government, and he asks to infer that in these incriminated articles he cannot have the intention attributed to him of stirring up feelings of dissatisfaction against Government. These articles, his Lordship said, were of secondary importance in that case. If the jury had any doubt in their minds as to the incriminated articles, they might—the rest of the articles—be of some use to them in removing these doubts. If they knew that it was perfectly clear to their mind as to what was meant by the two articles in question, then all other articles about plague and famine and the rest of them were comparatively unimportant. The intention must be inferred primarily from incriminated articles. His Lordship then gave at great length summaries of the rest of the articles, drawing the attention of the jury to the dates of the several articles, and pointed out that though the first prisoner had written a few articles demonstrating with his people for running away from Poona and remaining indifferent at the time of the plague, a short time before the publication of the article of 15th June he had written articles in which he bitterly complained about the way in which the soldiers behaved themselves, accusing the latter with obloquy and defilement of themselves and other offences against the people of the town among whom they were working, in connection with the plague, and describing Mr. Rand as a tyrannical officer and the Government practising "zoolum" and being oppressive.

THE JUBILEE ARTICLES.

The learned Judge then proceeded to briefly comment upon the three Jubilee articles from the "Kesari" that had been put in for the defence. The first of these, dated the 8th June, was in the main a tribute to the virtues and character of the Queen. He did not see anything the least objectionable in it, on the contrary, there was much to approve of, but he would point out to them that an appreciation of the personal worth and virtues of the Queen was absolutely compatible with a very great degree of British Rule in India. The same remarks applied to the second notice, which appeared on June 15th, and pointed out the great increase in the strength of the Empire during the last sixty years. The third article dealt with the state of India during the reign, and after discussing the question in an inoffensive way, the writer came to the conclusion that on the whole the state of the people in India was very much worse now than at the commencement of the reign and that they had not the same reason to rejoice at the Jubilee as the English had, although they made that distinction. There were certain expressions here and there which went to show that the people of India were bound to rejoice to some extent, but there was not much value to be attached to a few scattered sentences of that kind. The Jubilee had been discussed by writers in the papers all over the world, and expressions of admiration for the Queen or the power and greatness of British Rule were used by foreign writers, of whom it could not be argued that they were necessarily in love with British Rule. He said this in order to show that it could not be logically be argued that because Tilak wrote these articles that he could not dislike the Government or incite the public against it. They must also remember that in connection with the publication Tilak published the article of the Indian Princes who went to London to participate in it. Having read the article, the learned Judge observed that the native princes were not only sneered at in every line, but were told that they were unwelcome, and this although they were the guests of the Queen and the country. The jury must form their opinion as to the spirit which breathed in every line of that article which was nothing but a string of sneers at the princes of India who went to show loyalty to the Queen as many other people did. Mr. Pugh had contended that this was only a skit, such as might be published in "Punch" and "Truth," and a protest against the extravagant expenditure of Princes going home, spending money on the journey in the celebration of the Jubilee, but the only remark which referred to this point was the last sentence in the whole of the article. He asked them to say, whether it could be considered as a skit or an article, the object of which was to sneer at princes, for showing loyalty to the Crown. Mr. Pugh, for whose speech he had nothing but the warmest admiration, also argued that Tilak could not have been actuated by a desire to create disaffection because the second of the Jubilee articles showed that he had a knowledge of

THE INVINCIBLE POWER OF ENGLAND.

Tilak knew this so well that he quite understood, said Mr. Pugh, that it would be hopeless to try to overthrow that power. He, the learned Judge, thought it was perfectly clear that Tilak knew this but he did not for one moment suppose that any gentleman of the jury would think that the articles were issued to subscribers of the "Kesari" with the definite intention that those persons and others would within the next few months or even in the next few years rise up against the might of English Rule. It was quite clear that he was far too an intelligent a man to put it on no other ground than to think of that, but it was not material that there should be any assignable time in which the seed of disaffection sown should ripen into revolt in order to bring these writings under Section 124 A. The question, whether readers of the articles would be led thereby to come into conflict with the British Power was not the test of guilt under section 124-A at all, it was sufficient for the purposes of the section if the feeling the prisoner intended to incite was enmity against Government, an enmity that might take root and spring up in the distant future.

THE OTHER ARTICLES

to which he would refer might be divided into two sections, those which were apparently contributions from outsiders, and those which were editorial articles. Mr. Pugh very rightly said that a distinction must be drawn between the two. But he (the Judge) would point out that in his letter of 22nd June to the "Times of India," replying to the criticisms of correspondents upon his speech at the Shivaji celebration, Tilak not only attacked the correspondents, but also attacked the editor, and proceeded on the assumption that the insertion of a letter of that particular sort implied on the part of the editor, a degree of agreement. He simply mentioned this, but it must not be necessarily assumed that the views of correspondents represented the views of the editor or proprietor. It was quite true, as Mr. Pugh said that he was not bound to prove anything as to the authorship of contributed letters but if he did not, he thought that it was possible to say that the insertion of letters against Government might be looked at as of some value in considering the intentions of the paper himself. However, he did not contend to lay any particular stress upon that. The learned Judge then read portions of the letter in which Ganesh urged that the Shivaji celebrations would not be any good unless they taught their young men to imitate the deeds of Shivaji, and he asked the jury to make up their minds as to whether they thought that the allusion to the story of Rama overthrowing the rule of the oppressor of Brahmins in Ceylon had any hidden reference to British Rule.

THE CONCLUSION.

His Lordship directed the jury that they had nothing to do with the conduct of Government in this matter. They would, he was sure, give the case an impartial consideration as juryman should according to the oaths they had taken. He urged them to read the articles with the other evidence, and putting aside all prejudice from their mind, say if Tilak was trying to make his readers hate the Government, order was commenting upon measures simply with a view to exciting disapprobation compatible with a disposition to obey and support the Government. His Lordship also impressed upon the jury, in view of the importance of the case, to endeavour to come to a unanimous verdict.

Mr. Pugh asked his Lordship for a reference on three points:—First whether there was any sufficient order as authority within the meaning of Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the complaint made in this case; secodly, if not whether that Court had power notwithstanding to accept the commitment under Section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code and proceed with the trial; and, thirdly, if, in regard to the charge, he directed the jury that disaffection was the absence of affection.

The Judge replied that he thought no good purpose would be served by reserving the points, and he should decline to do so.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired exactly at 3 p. m. to consider their verdict, and returned into Court at 5-40. In reply to the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, the foreman, said their verdict was unanimous as regards the second prisoner, but as regards the prisoner Tilak three was a majority of 6 to 3.

—The Clerk of the Crown: What is the verdict of the six?

The foreman said they considered him guilty of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the British Government.

The Clerk of the Crown (to the prisoner): Tilak, you have been found guilty of attempting to create disaffection against the British Government. Have you anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon you according to law?

Tilak: I wish to make a statement. Inspite of that verdict I still maintain I am innocent, and for this reason I think the verdict has been arrived at owing to the misunderstanding of certain Marathi texts. In fact, there was not a single intelligent Mahratta gentleman put in to the witness box by the prosecution. It seems to have been lost sight of, and not pressed on the attention of the jury, but whatever it is, I still hold that the writings themselves are not seditious. They were not written with any seditious intention, and were not likely to produce that effect, and I do not think they have produced that effect on the readers of the Kesari, or would produce on any ordinary intelligent Mahratta readers.

THE SENTENCE.

The Judge: Tilak, you have been found guilty of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the British Government established by law. And I agree with that verdict. I do not think any reasonable and fair man applying his mind to these articles, could doubt that in publishing them you have been animated by a feeling of disloyalty and disaffection to the British Government, and that you have attempted to inspire those feelings in your readers. I have now to consider what sentence I shall pass on you. I may state at once that I do not intend to pass on you the maximum sentence allowed by law, or anything like that sentence. In my opinion the maximum sentence ought to be reserved for the worst possible offence against the section. Although I take a serious view of the offence, I do not take such a serious view of it as that. There are certain considerations which I shall take into account in passing sentence. I will take into account that this is the very first prosecution under the section in this presidency and the second in India. The section under which youn have been convicted has been allowed to remain for a considerable time almost as a dead letter, and I think that you and others like you may have been emboldened by this to think that there was no kind of writing in which you might not indulge with impunity. I shall take that into consideration to some extent in passing sentence upon you. I shall also take into account and will attach still more weight to the fact that at all events, for a considerable period you did good work in connection with the plague and attempted to enforce a reasonable policy upon your countrymen. To that extent you co-operated with Government and did so not long before you published these articles. I shall also take that into account in passing the sentence upon you. But, on the other hand, I must take into account certain other facts which are not in your favour. You are not an ordinary editor and publisher, but you are one of the leading members of your community; and being a man of influence many of your people look for their guidance to you—a man of intelligence, a man of remarkable ability and energy, and who might under the circumstances have been a useful force in the State. Instead of adopting that course, which would have brought you credit, you have allowed yourself to publish articles of this kind which, if printed in, could only bring misfortune upon the people. I must also take into account that a man like you must know that at such a time as this, it behoves everyone, especially persons of influence, to be careful as to how they address the people in regard to their relations with the British Government. I have done my best to bear in mind every thing that could be considered in your favour as well as the matters considered against you, and the result is that I have come to the conclusion that I ought to pass upon you half the full term of imprisonment, namely, a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The second Bail was then discharged, and the prisoner Tilak having been removed from the dock, the Sessions were adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning, when the case against the editor and printer of the "Vaibhav" will be proceeded with.

A very large crowd assembled outside the Court to hear the result of the trial, and to watch the departure of Tilak.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and peculiarly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th September:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 26th August 1897, reporting that Mr. W. G. Straker, Probationary Pilot, has been examined and found qualified to serve as a pilot on the establishment; recommending that he be appointed to fill one of the existing vacancies on the list of 3rd Grade Pilots; and suggesting that Government be moved to publish a notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" as required by section 3, sub-section 5, of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to appoint Mr. W. G. Straker to be a pilot in the 3rd Grade of the permanent establishment from the date of his passing the qualifying examination. Government should be asked to publish the necessary notification in the "Government Gazette."

SEWRI ROADS.

Read memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 13197, dated 25 August 1897, forwarding a memorandum from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 6853, dated 23rd August 1897, setting forth the following conditions on which the Municipality will take over the roads at the Esmail Habib Bunder, Sewri Estate:—(a) That all the footpaths be paved with blue-stone slabs before the roads are taken over by the Municipality. (b) That the proposed drains be plastered on the inside with cement and sand 1 to 1. (c) That the grated area of each of the water-entrances be 3'-0"×1'-6". (d) That, if during the monsoon, storm-water lodges on any of the roads, more water-entrances or additional storm-water drains or an additional outfall drain be provided as may be required by the Municipality. (e) That, if the existing temporary outfalls be blocked up at any time, fresh outfalls be provided by the Port Trustees. (f) That the Port Trustees provide sewers along the roads whenever required by the Municipality. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st August 1897, reporting—(a) That the amount of Rs. 18,650 given in his letter of 12th June 1897, included Rs. 12,439 for paving all the footpaths, that it would be better to postpone the paving of the footpaths until the ground is leased for building purposes, but it is very doubtful if the Municipal Commissioner will agree to the proposal.

(b) That all the drains are plastered with cement and sand 1 to 1. (c) That the area of all the water-entrances is 3-0×1-6. (d), (e), (f) That there is no objection to these conditions being accepted.

Resolution.—The conditions may be agreed to, but a further appeal should be made to the Municipal Commissioner to accept an undertaking on the part of the Trustees to pave the footpaths when required, as it seems quite unnecessary to incur the large expenditure required for the purpose until the necessity for it is clearly shown. In this out-of-the way locality the footpaths will not be much frequented and paving, in the Trustees' opinion, seems unnecessary.

Resumed consideration of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 12625, dated 19th August 1897, forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer, reporting on the proposed improvement of the Ghoropdeo Road, and enquiring at what rate the Trustees would be prepared to sell the land required for the purpose. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st September 1897, recommending the widening of the present road and advising that the land required be sold to the Municipality. Read note by the Chairman, stating that this subject was last before the Trustees in October 1895 when the alignment, coloured yellow, was proposed. The Trustees then agreed to give the land required at the full market value, namely, Rs. 10 per square yard 20 year's purchase of rentals realised for adjoining plots; that the

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

		Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged...	Rs.	2,68,177
Less- Amount subscribed at Satara but not paid	"	11
		2,68,166
Lt Col M James		90
C H B (A Parsee)		10
Dr J E N in memory of the late Hurgovundas Jeewandas Kothare		50
From A in memory of Mrs K R Cama.....		10
Further Subscriptions from Bhownagar		151

SHOLAPUR LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Messrs Morarji Gokuldas & Co, per Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.	500
Mr E M Pratt	100

THANA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Items under Rupees Ten	24

BROACH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The Whittle Mills at Broach.....	100
Mr Dinshaw Furdoonjee, and brothers	55
Items under Rupees Ten.....	69

JAMBUSAR TALUKA.

Thakor Shahib Ganpatsinghji Himatsinghji	51
Mr Hormusji Nanabhoy.....	25
Mr Gokaldas Lakhas	25
Mr Amratlal Mohanlal	11
Vakil Chhotalal Mathuradas	10
Items under Rupees Ten	34

AMOD TALUKA.

Minor Thakor Sahib Chandrasingh Himatsinghji	25
Items under Rupees Ten	3

AHMUDNAGAR LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr P E Percival	100
Contribution in the Church thro. Revd. Badham.....	49
Mr R E Enthoven	150
Col A A Garstin.....	100
Surgeon Major R W Stevenson.....	50
Mr C H Joup	200
Subscription collected by the Karjat and Shcogaon Committees.....	230

POONA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr A Hill of Hydrabad (Sind)	100
Military Entertainment	71
From the City Magistrate, Poona	19

KATHIAWAD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Talukdar of Kotharia	60
Azam Ladhika Thandar	29
Jetalsar Branch thro. Lt R S Potinger.....	382
Azam Babria Thandar	155
Chief of Patri	50
Bantwa	40
Talukdar of Rajapara	50
Talukdar of Gavridad	50
Jadeja Shri Harisinghjee of Lodhika	50
Mrs H A Wadia (for Aug., 6th Instalment)	50
Jadeja Shri Ratansinghjee of Lodhika ...	50
Azam Mulia Thandar	64
Azam Chamardi Thandar.....	41
B G J P Ry. Staff (Additional)	25
	1,096
Less—Amount previously acknowledged..	220
	876
Items under Rupees Ten	2

BELGAUM LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Sir Desai of Mangauli	300
Do. Kowjalgi	100
Through the Mamlatdar of Parasgad.....	152
Do. Sampgaon	40
Do. Khanapur.....	29

PANCHMAHALS AND REWAKANTHA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Names of subscribers omitted in the previous list :—

Rajpipla State Officers :—	
Lt Col F W Snell, I S C	100
Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhaw Edulje.....	50
Rao Saheb Nandkrishnalal R Majmundar ...	22
Mr Bhagwandas Harkisondas Dalal.....	15
Dr Edaljee Dorabjee Patel	10
Mr Bhailshanker Rowadas.....	10
Items under Rupees Ten.....	30
	237

BIJAPORE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Names of subscribers not yet received	3,425
Total.....Rs.	2,75,363

A. LESLIE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1897, on 1,573·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,87,000	4,000	3,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	112	2	180
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	5,72,021	10,38,602	25,972	16,36,595
Total for 6 weeks ...	6,82,021	12,25,602	29,972	19,37,595
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,20,025	1,20,550	6,757	2,47,332
Per mile of Ry. do..	72	78	4	154
Total to corresponding date do.	7,33,448	8,74,474	38,181	16,46,103

Increase for the week .....Rs. 43,668
Ditto to date..... " 2,91,492

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	7,500	20	10,020
Or per mile of Railway	18	53	...	71
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	15,923	54,679	212	70,814
Total for 6 weeks ...	18,423	62,179	232	80,834
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,381	10,740	33	14,160
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	76	...	100
Total to corresponding date do.	21,595	58,654	1,095	81 261

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 4,140
Do. to date..... " 4 49

MR. E. BADEN-POWELL, the hon. secretary of the Aeronautical Society, writing in the "Saturday Review," discusses the probabilities of success for the Andree Polar Expedition. He says that though there is reason to believe the venture will be successful, still it is an enterprise beset with dangers so many and various that we cannot feel quite at ease. In one of the accounts of the start a statement is quietly made which, if true, would certainly be of the gravest importance to the successful issue of the expedition. It is said that the balloon soon after starting rose steadily to a height of 15,000 feet. But, on the other hand, even overlooking the difficulty of estimating such a height, a simple calculation will show that a balloon the size of Andree's (170,000 cubic feet) could not lift to a height of 15,000 feet a greater weight than 6,000lb. And as the balloon with its car and fittings weighs more than this, such an ascent could only be possible if the whole of the ballast, provisions, boat, and sledges, if not men, were thrown out. In which case it is not likely that the journey would have lasted more than a few hours. However, the whole affair is most improbable, and M. Machuron, probably the only practical balloonist who witnessed the departure, says that the balloon pursued its way at an even height of a few hundred feet above the water. Another rather alarming statement was to the effect that the guide rope had been left behind. It appears, however, that it was only a portion and that plenty of spare rope was taken in the car. At the start the wind was from the S.S.W., but by means of the guide rope the course taken was due north. And this is about all we know for certain, that a good start was made with a steady fresh wind. The pigeon message saying that the expedition had passed 82 deg. is not of much more interest than so far as it informs us that a good start had been made. It would imply that some 140 miles had been accomplished out of the 700 to the Pole; but in reality it is the return journey wherein the great difficulty and doubt lie. Andree hopes that his ballons will remain at least three weeks in mid air, but we have to consider that there is not much civilisation within 2,000 miles of the Pole (except, perhaps, in Norway and Russia). . . . On the whole we need not be anxious about news till a couple of months have elapsed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MR. GOSCHEN had previously indicated with so much detail the forthcoming changes in the Royal Naval Reserve that the publication of the official scheme has been robbed, to some extent, of its interest. The new scheme aims at enrolling Reservemen from a source which has hitherto been merely tapped. The hardy fishermen of our own coasts are, perhaps, scarcely to be equalled in point of courage, physique, and general intelligence by those of any other country; and if the Admiralty can succeed in building up a strong, and at the same time a well-trained, Reserve from this section of the population, an excellent thing will have been done. Hitherto naval officers have had few opportunities of judging the value of what used to be known as 2nd Class Reservemen. By that designation the enrolled fisherman and coaster is no longer to be described. In future the Royal Naval Reserve will be composed of "qualified seamen" and of "seamen." The former class will, in a sense, correspond to the 1st Class Reserve, but the qualified seaman need not necessarily hail from the mercantile marine. Reservemen are to be entered as "seamen;" and will be required to undergo six months' training in the Fleet and to pass an examination before gaining the rating and higher retaining fee of the qualified seaman.

The new rules wisely provide that men who decline to undergo the six months' naval training will be discharged from the Reserve on the expiration of their first engagement. This is a highly important provision, the effect of which will be to produce a reserve of much higher efficiency than that at the present day. Naval officers are unanimously agreed that training in the Fleet is absolutely essential to the efficiency of the Reserveman. He may be very well drilled at the shore batteries, he may even acquire something more than the rudiments of gunnery; but naval discipline can alone be acquired in a ship of war at sea. This principe, which has for some time past governed the training of Royal Naval Reserve officers, is now to be applied to the training of the Reserveman. It has produced not a few capable officers—officers from whom the Admiralty have even ventured to fill many gaps in the executive branch—and it can scarcely fail, one would fain hope, to improve the efficiency of the men. Further-more it will be noted with general approval that the Reserveman, after gaining the rating of qualified seaman, will be required to undergo a second period of six months' training afloat, thus giving him in all twelve months' experience of naval discipline. Failure to comply with this judicious rule will involve the forfeiture of the modest pension which reservemen will be eligible to gain at the age of sixty. Men who have undergone the initial period of service in the Fleet will scarcely be so unwise as to risk the forfeiture of the old-age pension by declining further service. Thus the essential effect of the new regulations will be to give the country a naval reserve composed entirely of men who are either undergoing, or have undergone, a whole year's practical training in the duties which they would be required to fulfil in time of war. Such a force, even if it prove less numerically strong than it should be, cannot fail to add to the fighting power of the Navy. The country will be better served by 30,000 such men in the hour of need than by any number of practically untrained seamen.

Another excellent feature of the new scheme is the effort now made for the first time since the introduction of long service to utilise the training of those seamen who elect to quit the Navy in the prime of life. The exact proportion of bluejackets who revert to civil life at the expiration of twelve years' service is practically unknown to the public. The proportion is by no means as large as is sometimes asserted by hostile critics of the Admiralty; but however small it may be, the country can ill afford to lose seamen at the age of twenty-eight. The men themselves are not always fitted for the keen struggle in the labour market, and it is hard that they should hitherto have received no bonus in return for services rendered during the prime of life. These will in future be eligible to join the Reserve without being subject to further training or drills of any kind. They will be available for service in time of war; they will draw the maximum retaining fee during peace; then will receive at sixty years of age the full pension of £12 a year. This is a decided concession to the seamen of the Navy, yet it is not likely, we fancy, to lead to any increase of short service or any reluctance on the part of sensible men to complete the full period of naval service.

The great review at Spithead is having a wider influence than was, perhaps, at first thought probable. It is stirring up the French to make some vigorous preparations for converting the western Mediterranean into a French lake. Lieutenant Duboc demands that Bizerta shall be converted into a second Toulon, and protests that the credit which has been made for works there is wholly inadequate, even as a beginning. Then we hear also of Rachgoun being made a naval base, as opposed to Gibraltar. The sum granted for Bizerta is 1,800,000f., and M. Crahay de Franchimont has left to survey the place, where it is understood that the naval harbour is to be at Sidi Saad, at the extremity of the lake, seven miles from the sea, and that the entrance of the canal leading to the lake is to be fortified. The far-seeing politician who calls himself "Navalis" has therefore very appropriately reminded the readers of the *Times* that France has entered into a solemn obligation not to annex Tunis. M. Jules Ferry, in May, 1881, repudiated on the part of the Government all idea of conquest and renewed all declarations upon the same subject which had previously been made. The memory of nations is short, but "Navalis" points out in homely phrase, that what is sauce for the French goose is the same for the British gander. With him, we do not see how, if Tunis is to be retained, it can reasonably be demanded that Egypt shall be given up. By the Treaty of Bardo it was provided that so soon as the French and Tunisian authorities should recognise, by common consent, that the local administration was capable of guaranteeing the maintenance of order, the French occupation of Tunis should cease. The conditions which were held to affect our occupations of Egypt were practically identical, except that the task of establishing orderly government was in our case far more difficult, and therefore much more likely to be prolonged. "Navalis" goes so far as to assert that France would now have no reason to protest if we should establish a strong naval station at Alexandria, and we do not see that there is any flaw in his argument.

The accident on board the Champion of the training squadron is deplorable, but was not due to the serious cause originally reported. She arrived at Trondjhem from Ireland, and it was stated that during firing practice near the coast of that island with other vessels of the squadron one of her guns had burst, injuring seriously the gunner and four men, who were taken to the hospital at Trondjhem on arrival there. We are now informed by the Admiralty that the accident was caused by the premature explosion of a 5in. steel while loading. The gun did not burst. Mr. Walter Pavey, the ship's gunner, a 2nd Class petty officer, a seaman, and two boys, 1st Class, were seriously hurt, and a petty officer, a seaman, and an engine-room artificer slightly. All are doing well. The very singular circumstance through which a vessel of the Channel fleet sent a shell from a quick-firer across the Japanese battleship Fuji needs to be explained. The possibility of such occurences should be precluded, and it is not easy to see how with reasonable care the accident could have happened.

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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

To fuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

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NOTICES.

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Loss of Strength
And Appetite.

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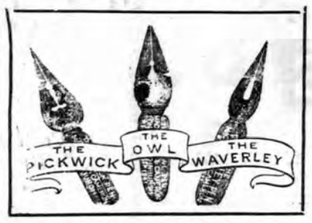

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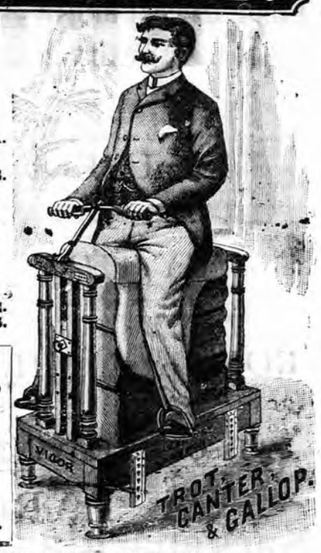

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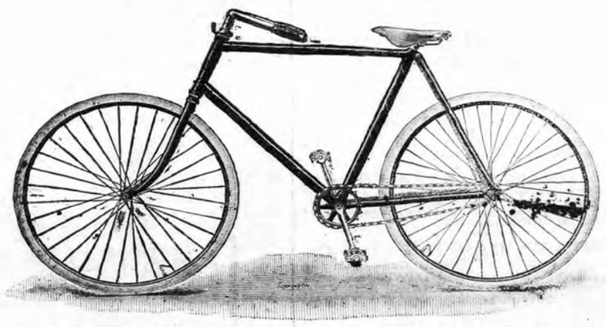

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